

Bishops Urge Major Changes By U.S. to Help Nation's Poor

By Kenneth A. Briggs

WASHINGTON — Calling for "a new commitment to economic justice," a committee of Roman Catholic bishops has issued a first draft of a pastoral letter that proposes sweeping changes to help the poor.

The bishops' 120-page letter on the U.S. economy, released Sunday, asserts that while the nation can be proud of its achievements, there have been failures, "some of them massive and ugly," such as persistent hunger, homelessness and racial discrimination.

"Most of all we are concerned how our economic decisions affect the poor," Archbishop Rennie G. Weakland of Milwaukee, chairman of the bishops' committee, said here Sunday at a news conference at which the document was made public.



Archbishop Weakland

"We find it a disgrace that 35 million Americans live below the poverty level and millions more hover just above it," he said. "We are appalled at the sad sight of extreme poverty elsewhere on this globe."

In the draft of the letter the bishops said, "We believe that the level of inequality in income and wealth in our society and even more the inequality in the world today must be judged morally unacceptable."

Many of the bishops' proposals seek a larger role for government in solving economic problems, a position that would appear to clash with the Reagan administration's drive to reduce the role of the state.

The fundamental message of the letter is an impassioned moral appeal for a change in attitudes toward the poor and policies aimed at helping them.

The document makes these main points:

- The nation should "make a major new policy commitment" to reduce the unemployment rate to 3 percent or 4 percent with programs including increased support by the government to create jobs.
- The welfare system is "woefully inadequate" and should be overhauled.
- The social and economic problems facing the country are made worse by the "arms race," which channels "resources away from the

task of creating a more just and productive economy."

- Government, business and labor should work together to plan and carry out economic reforms aimed at the chronically unemployed and others at the margin of poverty.

- Labor laws should be changed to help workers organize unions, "to prevent intimidation of workers and to provide remedies in a more timely manner for unfair labor practices."

- The direction of U.S. foreign policy, which under President Ronald Reagan has been shifting toward military programs, should emphasize basic human needs.

The "Pastoral Letter on Catholic Social Teaching and the U.S. Economy" was prepared over four years by the five-member committee, which was appointed by the leadership of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops.

The document, considered one of the most significant pastoral letters in the history of the American church hierarchy, is to be discussed by the nation's 280 bishops at their annual meeting this week in Washington and revised in the coming

year. The final version is expected to be voted on by the bishops at their meeting next year.

In the document, the bishops describe their purpose as evaluating U.S. economic policies in terms of the "profoundly human, and therefore moral" issues that underlie them.

"Bishops do not approach economic questions as experts in economics," Archbishop Weakland said at the news conference, "but, using the best evidence and data in that field, they reflect as teachers and pastors on the effects, both good and bad, that the economy has on people."

To the consternation of some Catholics who anticipated the bishops' statement as a strong indictment of many Reagan administration social policies, the bishops decided last year to issue the first draft after the presidential election to keep their views from becoming a factor in the campaign.

Following the procedure used recently in other pastoral letters, including the document last year condemning nuclear war, the bishops make a distinction in the letter on the economy between binding moral principles that carry the church's highest authority and practical strategies about which Catholics may legitimately disagree.

Many of the principles, such as the imperative to abolish poverty, have been considered essential teachings of the church.

The bishops' committee drew upon the Bible, theology and papal pronouncements to support the principle, fundamental to the document, that special concern for the poor should govern all economic considerations.

Related principles, supported by nearly a century of Catholic social teaching, include the primacy of labor over capital and the need to place economic resources first at the service of the common good rather than toward the production of luxury items.

Judging the United States by those standards, the bishops said that despite great progress in some areas, "we know full well that there have been failures, some of them massive and ugly."

Part of the problem, the letter said, are attitudes of "selfishness."

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



Two U.S. astronauts, Joe Allen, left and Dale Gardner, grappled with the Palapa satellite on Monday as they successfully maneuvered it into the cargo bay of the shuttle Discovery.

Morocco Resigns From OAU to Protest Seating of Western Sahara Insurgents

By Jackson Diehl

ADDIS ABABA — Morocco became the first state to leave the Organization of African Unity when it walked out Monday to protest the presence at an OAU summit here of the Western Sahara independence movement, the Polisario Front.

King Hassan II of Morocco, in a message read to the opening session of the summit by his adviser, Ahmed Guedira, said: "As a founder member of the OAU, Morocco cannot be its grave digger. Until wiser days, I bid you farewell."

The seating for the first time of the Polisario's Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and Morocco's decision to leave the organization brought to a climax a three-year

dispute that had threatened to destroy the 21-year-old pan-African organization.

But unlike previous occasions since the Polisario Front's contested admission to the OAU in February 1982, Morocco's supporters did not attempt to deprive the session of a 34-state quorum by refusing to take part with the Polisario Front's government seated. The republic is not recognized at the United Nations.

Only Zaire, a staunch ally of Morocco, made any gesture of protest when Foreign Minister Unbha Di Lutete announced that his delegation was not going to take any further part in this summit, the 20th, because of the presence of the Saharan delegation, led by Mohammed Abdelaziz.

The admission of the Saharan Republic was seen by some delegates as a coup for the radical bloc that has backed the republic's claim to be the government of the former Spanish territory since Morocco took control of most of it in 1976.

Most of Morocco's moderate backers agreed to take part with the Saharan Republic seated because the dispute has distracted the OAU from problems such as southern Africa and the drought that has stricken much of the continent, senior delegates from the moderate camp said.

A pro-Moroccan walkout at a summit in Libya in 1982 was quelled by the Saharan Republic pulled out of the summit in Addis Ababa in 1983 to avoid another confrontation.

That summit, partly in return for the republic's gesture, called on Morocco to hold direct talks with the Polisario Front on a cease-fire.

But Morocco says that to talk to the Polisario would be to grant the Saharan Republic official recognition and to prejudice the outcome of a referendum that Morocco said in 1981 it would hold in the territory.

Shuttle Crew Carries Out First Space Salvage

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — A U.S. astronaut, using a jet backpack to move through space, captured a wayward satellite on Monday in a historic space salvage. Later, when a stowing mechanism would not work, the astronaut, Joe Allen, used his hands to help move the huge payload into the space shuttle Discovery's cargo bay.

"Dock, dock!" Mr. Allen exclaimed as he inserted a 4-foot (1.21-meter) pole called a "stinger" into the engine nozzle of the Palapa-B2 satellite, securing it firmly.

Using the language of a rodeo cowboy, he cried: "Stop the clock. I've got it tied."

Mr. Allen's fellow spacewalker, Dale Gardner, said the feat was "something that's never been done before."

It was the first time that a human being had latched onto an orbiting satellite and retrieved one for return to Earth, where it will be repaired and launched again. Mr. Allen and Mr. Gardner planned another walk on Wednesday to rescue a second satellite that is also off course.

After Mr. Allen snared Palapa, another astronaut, Anna Fisher, working controls inside the cabin, used the ship's 50-foot robot arm to snare a grapple fixture on the stinger to bring the satellite into the bay. But Mr. Gardner was unable to attach a second grapple fixture for proper berthing because of a protruding section of the satellite.

Mr. Allen and Mrs. Fisher turned to a backup plan. Palapa was released from the arm and the spacewalkers berthed the 21-foot, 1,500-pound (682-kilogram) satellite by hand, an exercise they had practiced many times in a water tank on Earth.

While Mrs. Fisher held Palapa firmly above the open cargo bay, Mr. Allen clamped his feet in a pair of foot restraints and reached up and attached a tether to a satellite antenna.

Mrs. Fisher released the arm's grip, and with Mr. Allen holding Palapa steady, Mr. Gardner removed the stinger and attached a berthing fixture to the bottom of the satellite. Then they gently lowered the satellite by hand into the bottom of the bay, latching it into a cradle for the return to Earth.

The success of the operation is an important step in demonstrating the versatility of the space shuttles. The reusable shuttles have

the Solar Max scientific satellite, in a mission last April.

The outcome of the salvage mission could help determine future insurance rates for satellites. The insurance underwriters who paid \$180 million for the loss of Palapa and Westar-6, the satellite that is scheduled to be recovered on Wednesday, arranged for the salvage effort.

They now own the two satellites and hope to refurbish them for resale, thereby recouping some of their money and proving that the failure of a satellite need not be a total loss.

The insurance underwriters, led by Merrett Syndicates Ltd. of London and International Technology Underwriters of Washington, are paying the National Aeronautics and Space Administration \$5.5 million to meet some of the salvage costs.

They have paid \$5 million to the Hughes Aircraft Co., manufacturer of the satellites, to build the salvage equipment and direct the course of the satellites so that they would be in a position for the shuttle's rescue attempt.

Each satellite, when new, cost \$35 million. The insurers paid claims of \$105 million to the Western Union Corp., Westar's original owner, and \$75 million to Indonesia, owner of Palapa. The policies covered the costs not only of the satellites but their associated rockets and launching costs.

Discovery caught up with Palapa after a four-day, 1.6 million-mile chase during which the commander, Rick Hauck, and the pilot, David Walker, triggered the ship's big and small steering jets 44 times. They had circled the globe 64 times during the pursuit.

The capture of Palapa-B was executed just 15 minutes after the untethered Mr. Allen cast free of Discovery's open cargo bay to cross a 35-foot void between the two spacecraft, propelling himself with a rocket backpack.

The shuttle, satellite and astronaut were circling Earth at 17,400 miles (28,380 kilometers) an hour, 224 miles high.

The virtually identical off-course satellites were supposed to have rocketed into stationary orbits 22,300 miles high.

But the rocket misfires sent them into elliptical paths ranging from about 161 miles to 700 miles high. (AP, NYT)

Thatcher Urges Talks On Limiting Space Arms

By Michael Getler

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, in a speech Monday night, praised President Ronald Reagan's re-election and urged a resumption of East-West negotiations, particularly to head off an arms race in space.

"We have to start negotiating soon," Mrs. Thatcher said, "because we are on the verge of new technologies in space which would cost so much to develop."

It was Mrs. Thatcher's second major speech this year in which she has called for negotiations on space weaponry.

In July, she warned of space being "turned into a new and terrible theater of war" unless we "address ourselves to the new and urgent challenge of arms control in outer space."



Police arresting a striker in Yorkshire.

54 Are Hurt, 45 Held In U.K. Strike Clashes

Washington Post Service

LONDON — Fifty-four persons were injured and 45 arrested in picket violence as Britain's coal strike Monday entered its ninth month.

The clashes occurred as strikers sought to reduce the number of miners returning to work after being encouraged to do so by promises of bonuses.

Peter Wright, the chief police constable of South Yorkshire, where support for the strike is strongest, said the violence Sunday night and early Monday was the worst in the region thus far. Incidents at a dozen coal pits and mining villages in the region resulted in 45 arrests, with 45 policemen and nine pickets injured.

The attacks appeared to represent a shift in tactics, police said. Violent incidents were being carried out by relatively small groups in several locations within a few hours, keeping police on the move, rather than by large groups concentrated in one area.

Two police stations were attacked, with gasoline bombs and

metal bolts being hurled through windows.

Throughout the strike, about one-fourth of Britain's 180,000 coal

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Shultz Asks OAS to Act On Terrorism, Drugs

By Jackson Diehl

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz reiterated U.S. concern over a "dangerous military imbalance" in Central America on Monday and called on Latin American nations to take action against terrorism and international drug trafficking, as the Organization of American States opened a general assembly.

Mr. Shultz emphasized the U.S. position that "credible verification and control mechanisms" must be

The stir over arms deliveries to Nicaragua reflects a policy struggle within the Reagan administration. Page 6.

included in any peace settlement for Central America.

The secretary also met Monday with foreign ministers of U.S. allies in Central America and of Mexico and Colombia, which are members of the Contadora group seeking to mediate peace in the region.

"Good words will not guarantee that armed opposition groups will be integrated into a genuinely democratic political system," he said in his address. "Promises will not be enough to guarantee that one nation is not a military threat to another. Promises will not reduce an already dangerous military imbalance that is constantly fed from outside the hemisphere."

Mr. Shultz's speech contained no direct mention of Soviet arms shipments to Nicaragua and little direct criticism of the Sandinista government. Officials here said the omission reflected a deference to tradi-

tional OAS protocol rather than a moderation of the U.S. position on arms shipments.

The Reagan administration and Central American allies of the United States have rejected a peace proposal by the Contadora nations — Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama — including a freeze on armaments and a ban on foreign military bases and advisers in the region.

Officials said Mr. Shultz discussed changes proposed in the draft treaty in his closed meetings with the Central American and Contadora group ministers Monday. Honduras, Costa Rica and El Salvador have proposed amendments providing for international verification of negotiated arms reductions that would be carried out simultaneously.

Officials said the Contadora foreign ministers plan to meet here to consider the proposed revisions, but that no action on the issue was expected here this week. Mexico's foreign minister, Bernardo Sepulveda, and Venezuela's foreign minister, Isidro Morales Paul, indicated that some aspects of the treaty changes would be unwelcome.

In his address, Mr. Shultz said that OAS nations should initiate "a greater multilateral effort" to combat terrorism and take "immediate action" against international drug trafficking.

Mr. Shultz said that the Reagan administration has begun a new anti-terrorist training and assistance program for civilian agencies of allied governments, paralleling already established military training programs.

Responding to calls by Latin governments for reform in the system of managing their foreign debts, Mr. Shultz also reiterated the U.S. view that "the initial crisis has been managed" and that Latin nations should seek renewed growth through "internal adjustments" and the pursuit of private foreign investment.

His remarks stood in sharp contrast to those of Brazil's president, Joao Figueiredo, and the OAS general secretary, Joao Baena Soares, who said that present formulas for managing the debt burden were inadequate.

Latin members of the 11 nation Caribbean group told Mr. Shultz on Sunday that a U.S. proposal that debt issues be discussed within the International Monetary Fund was not sufficient and reiterated their call for a special meeting between debtor nations and the Western industrialized countries.



Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in his office Monday in New Delhi.

Gandhi Adheres to Nonaligned Policy Invoking Forebears, He Vows Continuation of Socialism

By James M. Markham

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi pledged Monday night continuity with the foreign and domestic policies of his late grandfather, Jawaharlal Nehru, and his mother, Indira Gandhi, who was assassinated Oct. 31.

In his first address to the nation, the 40-year-old prime minister reaffirmed a commitment to socialism at home and India's nonalignment in foreign affairs.

Speaking in Hindi and English on national radio and television, Mr. Gandhi did not mention the massacres of Sikhs that followed his mother's assassination by two Sikh bodyguards.

But he said: "Vested interests, both external and internal, are inciting and exploiting communal passions and violence to divide India. Answering communalism with communalism will only help these and subversive and secessionist forces."

Earlier in the day, in a move that consolidated his political position, Mr. Gandhi was unanimously named president of the governing

Congress (I) Party. The party presidency, which his mother had also held, will give the prime minister important leverage over the organization as it poses to fight a general election expected in late December or early January.

By taking the party presidency, the prime minister won the virtual right to name candidates who will stand for the Congress (I) Party in the elections. Mr. Gandhi is seen as having an interest in choosing a bloc of new candidates who will be beholden to him once the new parliament is formed.

The untested prime minister's first foray into public policy formulation broke little new ground and gave only a faint sense of what his eventual imprint on the nation might be.

Instead, evoking repeatedly the legacies of his grandfather and his mother, Mr. Gandhi affirmed India's "adherence to socialism and planning," said that rural development would be given priority and asserted that the private sector "has adequate scope to enhance the productive potential of the economy."

In foreign affairs, Mr. Gandhi again evoked the two members of his family who also led India: "Jawaharlal Nehru bequeathed to us a foreign policy which Indira Gandhi so creatively enriched. I shall carry it forward."

Mr. Gandhi affirmed a wish "to develop closer relations with each one of our immediate neighbors in a spirit of peace, friendship and cooperation." He added: "This is what we have offered Pakistan."

The traditional accents of India's professed nonalignment were audible in the differing descriptions used to characterize ties with Moscow and Washington.

"We highly value the wide-ranging and time-tested relationship with the Soviet Union, based on mutual cooperation, friendship and vital support when most needed," he said. "With the United States of America we have a multifaceted relationship. We attach importance to our economic, technological and cultural cooperation with them."

He added: "We have always been friendly with both the East and the West... and we want better relations between them."

INSIDE

- Shiite Muslims put up barricades in southern Lebanon in response to an anti-Israeli strike call. Page 2.
- Nancy Reagan has emerged as one of the U.S. president's closest advisers. Page 3.
- Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe's prime minister, dismissed the last two opposition ministers from his cabinet. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

- Volkswagen of West Germany signed an accord with East Germany to provide engine assembly equipment. Page 11.
- Big financial institutions are forcing a drop in the commissions they pay to securities firms, a trend that worries Wall Street. Page 11.



Engenia Sheppard, fashion writer, is dead. Page 4.

Shiite Demonstrators Barricade Streets in South Lebanon Protest

SIDON, Lebanon—Shiite Moslem demonstrators erected barricades in two southern Lebanese towns Monday as the region responded to an anti-Israeli strike call by the Amal militia movement.

The strike followed Israel's refusal to free four senior Amal officials arrested in southern Lebanon on Thursday, the day Lebanese and Israeli military officers began talks on an Israeli withdrawal from the south. Lebanon says it has suspended the talks until the four men are freed.

The first substantive session of the United Nations-sponsored discussions had been due to take place Monday at the Lebanese border town of Naqura.

In an apparent effort to break the deadlock, Richard W. Murphy, the U.S. assistant secretary of state with responsibility for Middle Eastern affairs, flew to Beirut and met with President Amin Gemayel and Prime Minister Rashid Karame, government sources said. Mr. Murphy arrived from Tel Aviv, where he discussed the stalled talks with the Israeli defense minister, Yitzhak Rabin.

A source said Mr. Murphy had

proposed that Israel release three of the detained men immediately in return for Lebanon's agreement to resume the talks Wednesday. The fourth man would be freed after Wednesday's session. The source said the Amal leader, Nabih Berri, Lebanon's minister of state for the south, refused to hold any more talks until Israel released all four men.

After meeting with Mr. Gemayel and Mr. Karame, Mr. Murphy said that he did not know when the withdrawal talks would be resumed, "but I believe soon, and this is preferable." He said he would convey the Lebanese position to Israel.

In Sidon, southern Lebanon's biggest town, residents said the strike was total. Inhabitants of the Shiite quarter erected barricades of burning tires, which were later removed by Israeli troops. Radio and police reports said similar barricades were erected in Tyre, the region's second town. Villages throughout the predominantly Shiite south were shut by the strike.

Police said Israeli troops and militiamen of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army, which is Christian-led, increased patrols and roadblocks throughout the region to prevent guerrilla attacks. Amal, the Shiite militia, rejected an Israeli demand to call off guerrilla attacks on Israeli troops during the withdrawal talks.

An Amal spokesman in Beirut said: "The only statement the Amal movement will issue in reply to the Israeli demand is to carry on the resistance, which is a fundamental element of Amal of which it is proud."

Sidon residents and Amal sources said Israel was mistaken in saying that one of the four detained men, Mahmoud Fakih, was Amal's military operations chief in the south and had been hunted by the Israelis for a year. The sources said Mr. Fakih was southern political chief of the organization and had not been in hiding.



MOLOTOV COCKTAIL — Demonstrators in the Spanish Basque city of Bilbao threw a Molotov cocktail at a police armored vehicle on Monday. They were protesting a government decision to close down yards and restructure the shipbuilding industry.

EC Aides Agree on Ways To Set Up Cost Controls

BRUSSELS — European Community finance ministers agreed Monday on procedures for stricter cost control to avoid cash crises similar to one that has virtually paralyzed the EC for almost two years.

The agreement came as two other groups of EC ministers met here to prepare for the entry of Spain and Portugal into the EC early in 1986.

Officials said the agreement by the 10 finance ministers would be discussed here on Wednesday with leaders of the European Parliament, who fear it may curtail the assembly's budgetary powers.

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Yugoslav Tells Court of Death Threat

BELGRADE — Miodrag Milic, one of six Yugoslav intellectuals on trial for "hostile association," said in court on Monday that he had received death threats from a top state security policeman, Ranko Savic.

Mr. Milic, a 55-year-old scriptwriter, said that, after he had made a statement at a public meeting in Belgrade, Mr. Savic summoned him and told him he would be killed. "Just like" Jovan Barovic, a lawyer who died in a mysterious car crash. He said Mr. Savic also named other people who had died.

After Mr. Milic's statement, Nikola Barovic, a defense lawyer in the trial who is also the son of the dead lawyer, called for an investigation.

The foreign ministers, meeting separately, heard their president, the Irish Foreign Minister Peter Barry, call for a breakthrough in agreeing on entry terms for Spain and Portugal before the final round of talks with the two Iberian countries opens in Brussels on Nov. 26.

The foreign ministers disagreed over access to EC waters for Spain's huge fishing fleet, with some demanding that it be excluded from the bloc's fisheries for as long as 15 years.

Agriculture ministers also met Monday to try to agree on ways of curbing the EC's wine surpluses before the entry of Spain.

Mr. Milic defended himself against accusations of possessing banned books.

"As an author who wrote a history of the Yugoslav revolution from 1918 to 1981," he said, "I used all possible sources. I indeed have the book 'Mein Kampf,' but that does not mean I am promoting fascism."

On his relations with the late President Tito's former heir-apparent, Milovan Djilas, who became a dissident in 1954, Mr. Milic said: "One cannot write the history of the Yugoslav revolution without Djilas, a former member of the Politburo and author of some 20 books."

Police 'Fixation' — Mr. Milic said earlier that the Yugoslav police had a "fixation" about intellectuals communicating with one another. Reuters reported from Belgrade.

Mr. Milic said that Belgrade intellectuals had joined a group called the "Free Open University" in the mid-1970s. They held at least 200 meetings around Belgrade, he said, covering various themes, both political and nonpolitical.

But he denied that anti-state activities had been discussed. "The police have a fixation that communication among intellectuals is illegal," he said.

Western diplomats see the trial as one of the most significant since the death of President Tito in 1980.

Chinese Leader Visits Spain — President Li Xian-nian of China arrived in Madrid on Monday for a tour of Spain and Portugal aimed at improving ties with the West and attracting foreign capital. It is his first visit to Western Europe and the first by a Chinese head of state to Spain since diplomatic relations were established in 1973.

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5 Blacks Die In Renewed Violence in South Africa

JOHANNESBURG — Five blacks were killed and one was injured Monday as the unrest that has claimed about 100 lives in the past 10 weeks broke out again in black townships in South Africa.

The police said that three men, a woman, and a child were burned to death when a gasoline bomb exploded after it was thrown at their home in Daveyton Township east of Johannesburg.

The sixth victim was hit by rubber bullets when police fired at rioters in Tokosa, south of here, a police spokesman said.

The police had no explanation for the firebombing. The South African Press Association said it appeared to have been a reprisal against blacks who ignored a call for a 48-hour general strike in Transvaal province last week.

Twenty-three persons died in the violence in black communities during that strike, and some of them were scheduled for burial Monday.

The strike, one of the most effective in recent years, paralyzed many businesses in the country's industrial center. It was called by anti-apartheid organizations to focus attention on the condition of blacks in the white-ruled republic, primarily poor living conditions in their crowded townships.

The strike was characterized by arson and looting in many townships.

Police have arrested several strike leaders, but a spokesman refused to comment Monday on press reports that more than 1,000 people had been detained during the past week.

Meanwhile, Herman Rebhan, the general secretary of the International Metalworkers' Federation, demanded Monday the release of South African trade union members who are being held under security laws that allow for suspects to be kept in solitary confinement and be questioned without having access to a lawyer.

Mr. Rebhan said at a meeting in Maseru, Lesotho, attended by delegates from 11 countries, that "we are not prepared to accept behavior so clearly aimed at destroying the legitimate activities of a lawful organization."

54 Are Hurt In U.K. Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

miners have continued to work, primarily in pits still operating in Nottinghamshire, south of Yorkshire. They have kept working because the National Union of Mineworkers called the strike last March without a national ballot of the membership.

But in the last week, as the latest negotiations to end the walkout collapsed and as the state-run National Coal Board offered a £1,400 (\$1,764) package of pre-Christmas wages and bonuses, there has been the most significant drift back to work thus far among the strikers.

The board said that 1,900 strikers reported back to work Monday, in contrast to the 2,100 who returned all of last week.

The board said that almost 56,000 miners were working. Of 174 mines, the board said 56 are producing some coal, 45 have working miners but no production and 73 remain on strike.

The board's figures could not be independently verified, and Arthur Scargill, the leader of the National Union of Mineworkers, said only about 40,000 miners were working.

"The coal board's policy of trying to bribe miners to return to work, using as an inducement money already owed to them, is not succeeding," he said.

Although the number of miners coming back is a fraction of those on strike, there seemed to be little doubt here that the drift back to work in the last week was the largest since the strike began.

Thatcher Urges Negotiations To Limit Weapons in Space

(Continued from Page 1)

taxes, a slight decline in inflation and continued economic growth, but there will be a number of spending cuts and price increases needed to control government borrowing, the chancellor of the exchequer, Nigel Lawson, told the House of Commons Monday.

The government's plans were revealed in the Autumn Statement, an annual spending review by the chancellor that has grown to include economic projections and typically, a bevy of announcements related to taxation. It also included news of the end of both the pound note and the halfpenny.

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WORLD BRIEFS

More East Germans Leave Embassy

PRAGUE (Reuters) — About 20 East Germans, many of them children, joined a gradual exodus Monday from the West German Embassy in Prague, where scores of them had moved in as they sought a passage to the West.

Two minibuses took them from the embassy, which has been closed for normal business since Oct. 4, to the central railroad station, where they boarded a train for East Berlin.

Western diplomats said earlier that by Sunday night about 50 of more than 140 people camped inside the embassy had left Czechoslovakia for home after East Germany pledged they would not be prosecuted. But the East German authorities have refused to guarantee that they will eventually be allowed to emigrate to the West.

Cuba, Angola List Pullout Conditions

HAVANA (AFP) — Cuba and Angola have agreed to the phased withdrawal of an estimated 25,000 Cuban soldiers from Angola once the South African military presence in South-West Africa, also known as Namibia, is reduced to 1,500 men and UN troops are posted there, the Communist Party newspaper *Granma* reported Monday.

Quoting a declaration by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, the Cuban daily said: "After the deployment of United Nations forces in Namibia and the reduction of South African forces to 1,500 soldiers, the Angolan and Cuban governments will begin the gradual reduction of internationalist troops according to a program to be drawn up."

Mr. dos Santos, in a speech for the ninth anniversary of Angola's independence, said conditions of a Cuban pullout set by his government earlier this year still applied. They are the withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola, a cutoff of South African aid to Angolan rebels and the application of a UN resolution for an independence referendum in Namibia.

Thai General Withdraws Demands

BANGKOK (UPI) — Thailand's top military commander withdrew his demand for a cabinet reshuffle Monday, apparently ending a political confrontation with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda. General Arthit Kamlang-Ek said no confrontation existed between the military and government.

Reports of a confrontation stemmed from misunderstandings and speculation on the part of others, General Arthit said. He said he had wanted the monetary policy readjusted to help the poor but did not seek the removal of any cabinet members. If monetary changes can be made without a reshuffle, he said, that is a good sign.

The conciliatory tone was in contrast to an emotional speech by General Arthit last week when the Prem government devalued the currency by 17.4 percent against the dollar. General Arthit demanded a rollback of the devaluation and a cabinet reshuffle.

Kohl Appoints Chancellery Minister

BONN (Reuters) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl named a new cabinet minister Monday to revamp the work of his chancellery and improve policy management within his fractious three-party coalition.

The minister, Wolfgang Schauble, 42, is a close confidant of Mr. Kohl and has been chief whip of the Christian Democrat-Christian Social Union parliamentary alliance since 1981.

Mr. Kohl said at a news conference that Mr. Schauble would assume the rank of minister and head of the chancellery, increasing the cabinet's number to 17. He will also assume charge at the chancellery of ties with East Germany from former Minister of State Philipp Jenninger, who has left the office to become Bundestag speaker.

Polish Dissidents Form Rights Group

WARSAW (Reuters) — Fourteen Poles, including four of the country's best-known dissident intellectuals, announced the formation Monday of a human rights group in response to the murder of an opposition priest.

They said their group, called "The Citizens' Committee Against Violence," would work in Warsaw, issuing information on any cases of police brutality and offering legal help to victims of alleged persecution.

The committee is the third human rights group formed in Poland since the priest, Jerzy Popieluszko, was kidnapped and murdered last month. The others are in the southern cities of Krakow and Wroclaw. The Warsaw group includes Anna Kowalska, Edward Lipinski, Jan Jozef Lipski and Janusz Onyszkiewicz, who are all known dissidents.

For the Record

Bombs exploded in Vienna outside the office of the Israeli airline, El Al, and at the entrance of the British Consulate Monday, police said. No injuries were reported. Nobody claimed responsibility. (UPI)

A Belgian trade promotion official at the Belgian Embassy in Seoul has been arrested in Brussels on charges of spying for the East bloc, a government source said Monday. He confirmed a report that the man, who was not a diplomat, was arrested Friday. (AP)

The Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant in California, which had been scheduled for completion in the early 1970s but was delayed by anti-nuclear protests and legal problems, finally produced electricity for consumers early Sunday. Pacific Gas & Electric Co. officials said. (LAT)

The bankrupt 1984 World's Fair in New Orleans closed Sunday night after a six-month run. Although more than seven million people came to the fair, it left unpaid bills of more than \$100 million after problems including two grand jury inquiries and an FBI operation to trace kickbacks. (NYT)

The world chess champion, Anatoli Karpov, and the challenger, Gary Kasparov, played to a draw after 22 moves Monday in the 23d game of the world title contest. The draw leaves Mr. Karpov's lead of 4-0 unchanged. The match continues Wednesday. (AP)

Thatcher Urges Negotiations To Limit Weapons in Space

(Continued from Page 1)

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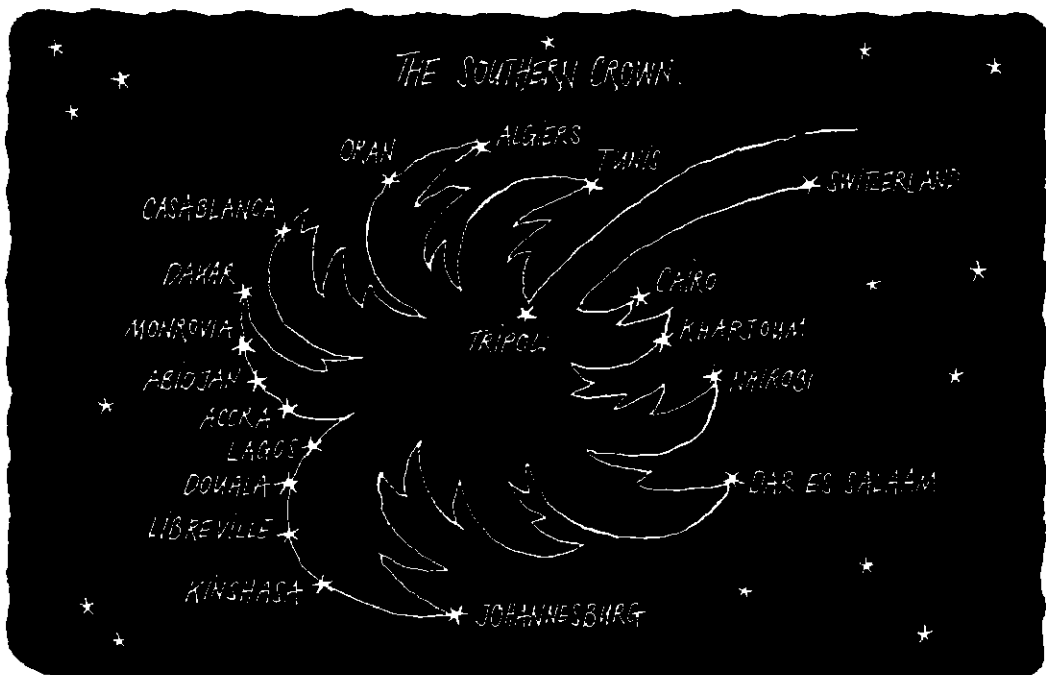
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Nancy Reagan: the Indispensable Adviser Behind the President's Decisions

By Steven R. Weisman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Shortly before the election, one of President Ronald Reagan's closest advisers grew nervous about California. The adviser pressed top campaign operatives for the latest polling results and repeatedly asked if everything was being done in Mr. Reagan's home state.

In the end, it was decided that more money would be spent in California and Mr. Reagan would campaign there the day before the election. Aides said the decision was made at least partly because of the lobbying of the anxious adviser, Nancy Reagan.

"She is the indispensable factor in his political and personal life," said Senator Paul Laxalt of Nevada, chairman of the president's reelection campaign. "She is his chief protector, and she has tremendously valid political instincts. She's just a highly intelligent woman with a lot of street smarts."

As the president faces crucial decisions on his second term in office, many of his aides say they think that Mrs. Reagan's influence is bound to increase.

Administration aides are highly reluctant to talk about Mrs. Reagan's role, saying that she has been sensitive about publicity ever since her early days as first lady.



Nancy Reagan looked on as President Ronald Reagan signed documents on Sunday accepting the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington as a U.S. national monument.

Mr. Reagan's role, saying that she has been sensitive about publicity ever since her early days as first lady.

They agree that she rarely takes an interest in policy matters, in-

stead focusing on Mr. Reagan's schedule and on anything that she considers might be harmful to his political or personal interests. By far the most sensitive area of Mrs.

Reagan's influence is in personnel. Her role, in fact, is the thread that runs through almost every conversation these days among the president's top advisers when the

subject turns to who might stay, who might go and who might replace those who leave in his inner circle.

For example, colleagues report that Michael K. Deaver, the White House deputy chief of staff, is eager to leave his post. Some say Mr. Deaver wants to be chief of staff, and others say he is tired of the White House and wants to work in private business.

Mr. Deaver has said, however, that he would not make a decision until he talked to both Mr. and Mrs. Reagan. A colleague emphasized that both were important in that Mrs. Reagan, and not her husband, is the one most likely to put pressure on Mr. Deaver to stay.

"It's a unique relationship," a White House aide said of the friendship between Mr. Deaver and Mrs. Reagan. "Everyone knows that no one can replace Mike if he leaves. He's sort of a son, confessor, confidant and aide. He does everything from moving her jewelry to sitting down and talking about the most sensitive changes that are ever discussed around here."

Close as he is, Mr. Deaver was said to have irritated Mrs. Reagan when he told a television interview-

er the president occasionally nodded off at cabinet meetings. Last week his colleagues found it puzzling that Mr. Deaver was not with the Reagans on election night in Los Angeles.

White House officials say that Mr. Deaver and James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff, have succeeded because they understand the totally different operating styles of Mr. and Mrs. Reagan.

The president is known to spend little time agonizing over decisions or worrying about their outcome. Aides say he cares little about details and is "undemanding," rarely putting pressure on anyone to work for him or to resign.

By contrast, Mrs. Reagan is widely described as consumed with worry and highly concerned about details, sometimes telephoning Mr. Deaver or Mr. Baker a dozen times a day with suggestions or questions about events at the White House or Mr. Reagan's schedule.

She also has a reputation for demanding loyalty from Mr. Reagan's associates and recognizing when it is time for someone to leave.

In the 1980 election campaign, for example, Mrs. Reagan participated in the decision to dismiss John P. Sears, Mr. Reagan's first campaign manager. It was Mrs. Reagan who then personally asked William P. Clark, then a California Supreme Court justice, to serve as campaign manager.

When Mr. Clark declined, Mrs. Reagan asked William J. Casey to serve in that job. Today, Mr. Casey is director of the Central Intelligence Agency and Mr. Clark is secretary of the interior and a former national security adviser at the White House.

Officials say there is great uncertainty about how Mrs. Reagan will exercise her influence once Mr. Baker and Mr. Deaver leave the White House, which they are expected to do well before a second term is up.

Many expect that Mrs. Reagan will ask that the 73-year-old president be given more time to himself, perhaps in California, as his second term progresses. As his retirement approaches, officials say Mrs. Reagan is likely to be more fiercely concerned than ever about her husband's personal well-being.

Nuclear Dumps: U.S. Seeks Way To Warn Next 300 Generations

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Department of Energy study has recommended that the U.S. government establish a nonverbal system of warning the next 300 generations of the presence of radioactive waste dumps. One system, which assumes that present-day languages will be incomprehensible to inhabitants of Earth in 10,000 years, would be to create a legend about nuclear waste dumps that would cause people to shun them.

The report, "Communication Measures to Bridge Ten Millennia," is one of several studies commissioned by the department to decide how to create warnings that will survive and be understood as long as radioactive nuclear waste dumps remain toxic.

The study was made by the Energy Department's Human Interference Task Force, a commission composed of corporate and academic experts in nuclear waste, law, sociology, communications and other fields. Among the recommendations were creating a "modern Stonehenge" ring of the dumps; making the waste "repulsively malodorous" so the stench will drive people away; and erecting huge cartoon narratives depicting the danger of the nuclear material.

The department estimates that it will take about 10,000 years before the radioactivity at the dumps decays to a level where it is no more harmful than normal background radiation in the atmosphere, that is, at least until the year 12,000.

Professor Thomas A. Sebeok of Indiana University, who wrote the report, said the best warning method may be "an artificially created and nurtured ritual-and-legend" that would produce "accumulated superstition to shun a certain area permanently." To spread the legend, he suggested, the government should create "an 'atomic priesthood' — a commission of knowledgeable physicists, experts in radiation sickness, anthropologists, linguists, psychologists" and others.

The Energy Department has been considering nine possible sites in six states for permanent nuclear waste burial.

House Democratic Candidates Scored Fund-Raising Success

By Thomas B. Edsall

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — House Democrats matched Republican fund-raising in key contests this year, helping to hold down congressional losses while President Ronald Reagan was winning reelection by an overwhelming margin.

In an election where Senate candidates broke records spending money, the most significant political development may be the success of congressional Democrats in raising money and distributing it properly.

In contrast to the 1980 and 1982 elections, an analysis of close House contests shows that most Democratic candidates, including those running for open seats and as challengers to Republican incumbents, had adequate financing.

Some of the Democratic fund-raising success apparently can be attributed to Representative Tony Coelho of California, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee. Mr. Coelho mounted a drive to persuade business political action committees to give to Democratic candidates.

Separate studies of financing by Michael J. Malbin and Thomas W. Skidaway, of the American Enterprise Institute, and by the Citizens' lobby, Common Cause, reached these conclusions:

• The rapid growth of spending in House races during past elections slowed considerably this year. Candidates raised only 10 percent more through mid-October than they had at a comparable time in 1982. That compares with growth rates of 40, 35 and 48 percent in previous elections, Mr. Malbin said. From 1982 to 1984, total House candidate outlays grew from \$145.2 million to \$159.6 million.

• The rate of spending for Senate candidates continued to explode. From 1982 to 1984, Senate candidate spending increased from \$94 million to \$124.3 million, a 33-percent increase, according to Common Cause. The growth of this spending is even more striking because in 1984 the population of the states with Senate contests was smaller, 86 million, than for the states with contests in 1982, 125 million.

Much of the Senate increase came from John D. Rockefeller IV using his own fortune to finance a winning Democratic campaign in West Virginia that cost \$9.4 million through Oct. 17, and from the fund-raising war between Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, who collected \$14.4 million, and Governor James Hunt, his unsuccessful challenger, who brought in \$8.6 million.

In the House, however, there were significant changes in the partisan patterns of fund-raising that suggest that Democrats are slowly catching Republicans in the effective distribution of money in tight contests. A Washington Post analysis of 83 House races decided by 12 percentage points or less found:

• Democratic incumbents facing serious challenges outraised their Republican opponents by a wide margin. In 52 races, Democrats raised an average of \$100,000 more than Republicans, \$347,000 to \$247,000.

But a separate analysis by Mr. Malbin of the 13 races among these 52 contests where the Democratic incumbent lost showed that the successful Republican challengers outspent the losing Democrat by an average of \$418,000 to \$386,000.

• In 15 races for open seats in which the incumbent either had retired or had been defeated in the primary, Democrats raised more money on average than Republicans, \$353,000 to \$301,000.

• In races where Democrats challenged Republican incumbents, Republicans had a decisive financial advantage, \$415,000 to \$286,000. In almost all cases, however, Democrats raised at least \$200,000 by the Oct. 17 reporting date, enough to put on a credible race.

This is in contrast to 1982, when many Democratic challengers in close contests raised considerably less than \$200,000.

Southern Voting Pattern

Bill Peterson and Dale Russakoff

of The Washington Post reported from Washington

Southern Democratic leaders, viewing the racial voting pattern of Tuesday's elections, are calling for a major reassessment of the relationship of blacks and whites within the Democratic Party.

With 90 percent of Southern

blacks voting for Walter F. Mondale and 71 percent of whites voting for President Ronald Reagan, some older white party leaders expressed fear that Democrats were becoming the party of blacks in Southern eyes, and Republicans the party of whites.

Others said adjustments must be made to bring both groups together.

The primary candidacy of the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson made 1984 a year of rising expectations among blacks and spread political tension across the South as whites continued to defect from the Democratic Party. According to exit polls, 9 percent fewer white Southerners voted for the Democratic ticket than in 1980. Blacks supplied more than half of the Mondale vote in the South.

There was a familiar ring to the remarks of many older white Democratic leaders in the region. Many interpreted the election as a signal that the party was out of touch with the region's conservative mainstream and too concerned with special-interest groups.

The largely unspoken inference was that the Democratic Party had become too closely identified with blacks and other minorities.

Governor George C. Wallace of Alabama, one of the South's most durable political figures, called on the party to "start paying more

attention to the average citizen and to begin to reflect the thinking of those who work for a living, pay the taxes, fight the war and hold this country together."

Some blacks, their aspirations heightened by the Jackson candidacy, regard such remarks as racial code words. They look at the election differently, and complain that white voters have not adequately supported black candidates.

"It appears that more and more white voters are aligning themselves with the Republican Party," said Johnnie Walls, a Jackson supporter. "It's just a continuation of white flight. When black people move in, the whites move out."

The racial polarization of the Southern vote is part of a trend that dates to the civil rights battles of the 1950s and 1960s, when the national Democratic Party became closely identified with racial equality.

Blacks said Mr. Reagan accelerated the polarization and, in effect, encouraged racism by being largely indifferent to civil rights matters. "This administration and Mr. Reagan have sent out certain feelings or vibes that have made some white conservatives feel," more powerful, said City Councilman John Lewis of Atlanta.

But Hamilton Jordan, one of former President Jimmy Carter's leading strategists, and others believe

Bishops Urge Changes By U.S. to Help the Poor

(Continued from Page 1)

and flagrant conservatism that the bishops said exist among many affluent Catholics who descended from poor immigrants once in need of basic services that others now need.

Noting that more than eight million Americans are unemployed, the bishops said that figure and its "attendant costs are morally unjustified." They call for a reduction of the unemployment rate to the range of 3 to 4 percent from the present level, which has been just over 7 percent. More public service jobs and government support for expansion of apprenticeship and job-training programs and improved job placement facilities would help achieve the goal, the bishops said.

But the bishops reject a "statist" approach that would vest "excessive concentration of power in the hands of government, for this can itself threaten human rights and justice."

Assessing the causes of poverty in America, the bishops cited continuing bias against minorities and women.

The bishops attacked both the increase in arms and military assistance from the United States to Third World nations and the increase in arms traffic among developing countries. "The investment of human creativity and material resources in the production of the weapons of war only makes these economic problems more intractable," the draft letter said.

In a section, "A New American Experiment: Collaborating to Shape the Economy," the bishops recommended broadening experiments in worker participation in owning and managing industries as well as more extensive patterns of cooperative ownership.

Among their concrete proposals are steps to end employment discrimination and new labor laws to help insure the right of workers to organize.

Economic rights have been undervalued far less than political and civil rights, they said. Paying tribute to the nation's founders for successfully meeting a formidable

"political challenge" in creating a democratic government for the United States, the bishops said, "We believe the time has come for a similar experiment in economic democracy: the creation of an order that guarantees the minimum conditions of human dignity in the economic sphere for every person."

Some of their harshest criticisms of the U.S. government refer to slashes in nonmilitary aid to Third World nations since Mr. Reagan took office while military assistance to many of the same developing countries was being sharply increased.

"In recent years," the document said, "U.S. policy toward the developing world has shifted from its earliest emphasis on basic human needs and social and economic development to a selective assistance based on East-West assessment of a North-South set of problems."

Such a view makes the principal policy issue one of "national security," which in turn is described in political-military terms.

The bishops measure U.S. involvement in foreign economies, particularly Third World nations, by the same moral criteria applied to domestic policies. Among the bishops' findings, documented extensively by papal pronouncements over the past 20 years, is that the international economic system should be revamped in light of the overall "preferential option for the poor" that guides the pastoral letter.

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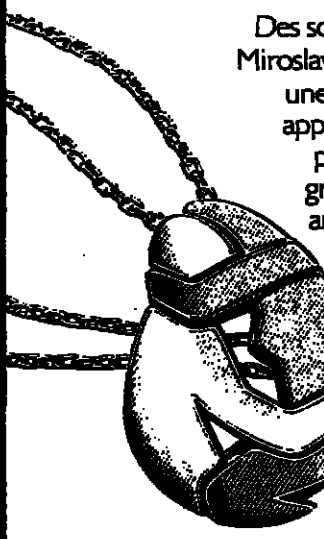
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War, Families Link Luxembourg and U.S.

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

LUXEMBOURG — Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg, the head of state of what may be Europe's most unabashedly pro-American country, will have an opportunity to demonstrate his country's good will in his first official visit to the United States, which began Monday.

Luxembourg's pro-Americanism is partly a matter of history. "We were liberated by the Americans in two world wars, the second time when we were the only conquered country incorporated into the Nazi Reich," said Christian Calmes, the marshal of the grand duke's court.

After dropping in at the White House, the grand duke, who fought in the British Army in World War II, will be off to Fort Carson, Colorado, to visit the 4th Infantry Division, which liberated his country 40 years ago.

But Luxembourg's close ties with the United States also stem from its small size — its 270,000 citizens occupy an area of 1,000 square miles (2,600 square kilometers) — and the fact that many Luxembourgers live in the United States. Luxembourgers see the United States both as the protector of minorities like themselves and a place where a lot of cousins live.

"It's automatic," said Prime Minister Jacques Santer, a Christian Democrat who heads a coalition government with the Socialists. "There's the war. And then you have the ethnic links. We always say there are more Luxembourgers in Chicago than here."

Jacques F. Poos, foreign minister



Grand Duke Jean

and leader of the Socialists, echoed his words. "Links with America, NATO membership, all this is accepted," he said. "It's not in politics." A loyal member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Luxembourg has a standing army of 630 men.

Yet despite their affection for the United States, Luxembourgers remain ambivalent about the outside world as a whole and its influence on their small country.

"We are the Poles of Western Europe," said Paul Helminger, an opposition member of Parliament, alluding to Luxembourg's age-old struggle to defend itself against powerful, sometimes predatory, neighbors.

Today Luxembourgers no longer fear for their frontiers. But they do

worry that outside entanglements will dilute their cultural identity, although they also know that foreigners and foreign links are necessary to preserve the nation's prosperity.

This divided attitude is illustrated by a stone plinth in Luxembourg city's main square that bears the words "Mir Wille Bleiwen Wat Mir Sin" — "We want to stay what we are." The words, in the medieval German dialect Luxembourgers still speak with pride, are from a 19th-century song expressing doubts about the arrival of the new railroad lines from Paris and Brussels.

But the doubts were not strong enough to stop the railroad from coming. And they are not strong enough now to stop Luxembourg from evolving into an international banking center, with about 130 banks, or to prevent foreigners from constituting a quarter of its population.

Luxembourg enjoys the highest standard of living among the 10 member nations of the European Community. It is successfully reducing its traditional dependence on steelmaking as that business turns sour and has diversified its economy into commercial broadcasting, finance and business services.

The Secretariat of the European Parliament and a number of other branches of the EC's huge bureaucracy also have implanted themselves in Luxembourg. Their staffs provide about 10 percent of the grand duchy's income.

Luxembourg appears to have succeeded in preserving its prosperity without losing its soul.

The capital is still a village-like place where bankers and bureaucrats go home for lunch and night-life is almost nonexistent. In the countryside, Luxembourgers report with pride that the pace of life is even slower.

Part of the credit for Luxembourg's success in preserving its distinctive way of life belongs to Grand Duke Jean himself. Now 63, the world's last reigning grand duke rules as a constitutional monarch, without political power. But he still plays an important role as a unifying figurehead.

"He's revered as a sign that Luxembourg is still there," a former U.S. ambassador to Luxembourg said. "He gives his subjects self-confidence to face the rest of the world."

Luxembourg's sense of national solidarity is also strengthened by a tradition of consensus politics and a taste for compromise, which keeps it governed by a constantly rotating coalition between two of its three main parties. "In so small a country the room for political controversy is limited," Prime Minister Santer said.

The grand duchy's role as a European financial and political center has attracted prying East bloc eyes and forced Luxembourg to create a small secret police force. The Soviet Union accredits five diplomats to Luxembourg, the same number as the United States, which has more important interests to look after in this NATO ally.

Even harder to explain, Western diplomats say, is why Bulgaria, the only other East bloc country with an embassy in Luxembourg, also needs five diplomats here.

"We know foreign intelligence services operate here, but we haven't got much to spy on," Foreign Minister Poos said.

This year the government finally standardized the grammar and spelling of its language and declared it the country's official tongue, although its use remains optional. But the medieval German dialect is inadequate for modern-day use without a generous infusion of foreign words. French remains the country's administrative language, while most newspapers are in German. As a result, all Luxembourgers are fluent in these languages and most speak English well, too.

But the most serious threat to Luxembourg's identity, all experts agree, lies in the huge influx of foreign workers attracted by the country's prosperity, combined with a declining birth rate among the country's inhabitants. Foreigners now make up a quarter of Luxembourg's population, well above Switzerland's 16 percent. At present trends, almost 40 percent of the population will be foreign in 50 years.



The Reverend Martin Luther King Sr.

Martin Luther King Sr. Is Dead at 84 in Atlanta

By Peter Kerr

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Reverend Martin Luther King Sr., 84, for decades one of the South's most influential black clergymen and the father of the slain civil rights leader who bore his name, died of a heart attack Sunday in Atlanta.

For 44 years, Mr. King served as pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church, one of the South's leading black congregations, and he remained a major force in the civil life of Atlanta after retiring.

Although he was a pioneer leader in Atlanta civil rights battles, the national influence of Daddy King, as he was called, was through his son.

In the years after Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated in 1968, Mr. King often made public appearances in which he invoked the memory of his son with Biblical imagery and rolling cadences, as well as his concern for the poor.

"God grant that the president remember always the least," Mr. King declared at the inauguration ceremony in 1977 for President Jimmy Carter, whom he strongly supported. "There will always be more of them than the rest."

In many ways the life of Mr. King was an American success story. He rose from the poverty of black rural life in turn-of-the-century Georgia to become an early and effective civil rights activist, an influential religious leader and the father of the Nobel Peace Prize winner who helped inspire the greatest period of social change in the South since the Civil War.

Eugenia Sheppard Dies; One of First to Write Of People in Fashion

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Eugenia Sheppard, one of the most influential fashion writers of the postwar era, died Sunday of cancer in New York. She was believed to be in her 80s.

In more than four decades as a writer and editor on fashion and society, Miss Sheppard became known for her breezy style, a personalized approach to fashion and her ability to spot trends.

This talent transcended the fact that she had poor eyesight and never wore glasses. She often relied on the person sitting beside her at fashion shows to describe what was being shown.

Miss Sheppard joined the New York Herald Tribune in 1940, covering home furnishings, beauty and fashion, and became fashion editor in 1947. In 1949, she started a daily woman's page and in 1956 began to write a column, "Inside Fashion," that made her famous in the fashion world. It became required reading in the fashion business.

Geraldine Stutz, president of Henri Bendel and a longtime friend of Miss Sheppard, said: "Inside Fashion" was an enormous revelation. Up until then, fashion reportage was description of clothes. Eugenia was fascinated by fashion and began to talk about the people who made the clothes and the people who wore the clothes. She personalized fashion. It was the beginning of modern fashion reportage."

When the Tribune became the World Journal Tribune in 1966, she went along as women's editor. When that paper folded, she reported on Paris fashion for the International Herald Tribune, and her column also appeared in Women's Wear Daily. In 1968 she was named society editor of The New York Post.

In her later years she wrote a syndicated column for Publishers Hall called "Around the Town." After she entered the hospital two weeks ago, she continued writing her column with the help of her assistant, Amy Penn.

■ **Tiny but Powerful**

Hebe Dorsey of the International Herald Tribune reported from Paris:

When Eugenia Sheppard took her seat at a Paris fashion show, her tiny frame not quite filling her chair and her periwinkle blue eyes shining under blond curls, she looked like an innocent Dresden doll. Yet the whole fashion world trembled with fear and expectation.

For everyone knew she could literally make or break a fashion house, because she had a rare talent

in fashion journalism. She was fearless and she told it as it was. She was also very funny and her irreverent remarks were quoted for days after she wrote them.

Through it all, she was exceedingly polite and no matter how close the deadline, she never left a show before the end and she always applauded. She rarely went backstage to kiss and congratulate the designers and she did not talk to anybody. Nor did she check notes. As a matter of fact, she hardly talked before, during or after a fashion show.

When she first came to Paris, she was an unknown and as such she was able to write what she wanted without being bound by personal or professional ties. This produced as pure fashion copy as existed.

She believed in working hard and playing hard. She loved a party and did not spend hours getting ready for it. After the copy was sent, she simply put on an evening dress and went on living. One day, she rushed so much she put on two different shoes — a beige one and a pink one — noticed it at a party, laughed and went on dancing.

She was often invited to dinner by the Duke and Duchess of Windsor. After the duke died, the duchess once asked her for tea. When she came back, her only remark was: "It was very sad. All the duchess wanted to talk about was clothes."

Paris couturiers paid tribute to Miss Sheppard. "She was a great friend, sincere and faithful. She devoted her life to fashion writing with truth and humanity," said Pierre Cardin.

Hubert de Givenchy said, "With Eugenia we had difficult moments, but after a while we became wonderful friends." Guy Laroche noted, "She was part of our past. She was instrumental in promoting Paris couture in America."

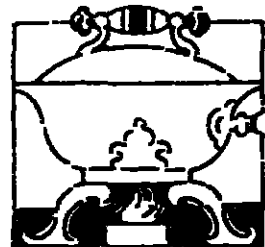
Paris Doubles Security For New Caledonia Poll

Agence France-Press

NOUMEA, New Caledonia — France is doubling security forces in New Caledonia to prevent any outbreak of violence in Sunday's election in its South Pacific territory, officials said Monday.

France is sending an extra 300 men, three companies of riot police and three squadrons of the mobile paramilitary police to reinforce the three squadrons already based on the island, bringing the total to 750 men.

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Ghanaian Artisan Offers Eternity in a Cocoa Pod

Customized Coffins Symbolize Life Of Deceased in Sculpture and Paint

By Clifford D. May

TESHI, Ghana — In this West African nation, as elsewhere, there are people who know how to make an art of living.

But this ramshackle roadside town 10 miles (16 kilometers) northeast of the Ghanaian capital of Accra is home to a very different group of craftsmen: custom coffin makers.

"Oh, they come to us from all over the country and from other countries, too," said Samuel Adjaye Quaye, the proprietor of the Kane Quaye Workshop. "Everybody knows of the fine work we do here."

At Mr. Quaye's shop and at the several others in town, there are dignified, rectangular boxes for sale. But that is not the variety of coffin that has brought renown to Teshi.

"Now over here," Mr. Quaye said, indicating a carefully constructed and colorfully painted 6-foot-long (1.8-meter) model of a canoe-shaped boat paddled by foot-tall figures, "this would be for a fisherman."

He moved on to a model of a giant eagle. "This would be used by a chief," he said.

Some chiefs, however, prefer a lizard, and Mr. Quaye opened the laquered back of a man-size gecko to display what would soon become the final resting place of a tribal ruler.

"You have seen the cocoa pod?" he asked, placing his hand on a monumental representation of the seed of a cacao tree, complete with a gray squirrel scrambling up the side. "It is for the farmer. And over here we are building a house for a contractor."

"We also have trucks and mammy-wagons," he said, using the local term for a rickety Ghanaian bus. "But for the wealthy driver, we make a Mercedes-Benz."

Some people will tell you that such customized coffins are intended to help the deceased make a living in the next world. "That's balderdash," Mr. Quaye says.

Okai Mokoledjen, an apprentice coffin maker at another Teshi shop, agreed. "It is so everybody at the funeral should know who you were and where you got your money from," he said.

With or without specialty coffins, Ghanaian funerals tend to be elaborate affairs, attended by hundreds of friends and relatives. Dancers and drummers may be hired along with professional mourners, who ensure that the

weeping and the wailing is kept at a respectable level throughout ceremonies that, including wake keeping, burial, final family gathering, customary rites and thanksgiving and memorial services, can consume many days and nights.

If the deceased is of royal or chiefly lineage, the ceremonies can last a month or more.

The problem is that such occasions are costly affairs, and Ghana, once among the wealthiest and most developed countries in Africa, has for years been growing poorer.

The dispute in Ghana over the price of dying began to heat up recently when the government, as part of its economic austerity drive, appointed a commission to investigate funeral expenses and see whether something could be done to modify a custom that many view as a waste of the average family's scarce income.

James Moxon, a former mayor of Accra and a village chief, said Ghanaians spent so much on funerals that they deprived their children of money, which, for example, could be spent on education.

But Mr. Moxon, like others here, acknowledged that it would be difficult, perhaps impossible, to persuade Ghanaians to change their ways.

"Let's admit it," he said, "funerals are an extravagance in Britain and America, too—coffins of mahogany with bronze handles and velvet linings and such. But in Ghana, you see, the afterlife is all important. A person isn't really dead and gone, he has merely moved around the corner."

"He still wields power," Mr. Moxon said, "so good relations must be maintained. And a son who skipped on his father's funeral rather than sending him off in style would disgrace himself."

A Ghanaian woman said: "It is true that people today sometimes have to borrow money to make a good funeral. But we are very tradition conscious when it comes to the big moments in a person's life. I don't think the government can stop it."

She added in a conspiratorial whisper, "It would deprive people of a lot of fun."

Some small progress in limiting the burden that the dead bequeath the living has been achieved by banning photographs from running alongside obituaries and anniversary memorial messages in the local press.

The messages, generally addressed directly to the deceased, now run without pictures. A recent



Samuel Adjaye Quaye, a coffin maker, putting the finishing touches on one of his creations.

and typical memorial notice began, "It is exactly 24 years ago today that you left us."

Said another, "We are consoled by the conviction that even in your new life you still guide our ways."

Funeral and memorial announcements are also broadcast on the radio a few times a day.

Whatever other savings the governmental commission may eventually recommend or Ghanaians may contemplate, Mr. Quaye says he is confident his business will continue to prosper.

Some clients are so enamored of his creations, he said, that they will make their purchase long before they actually require it. The coffin can then be kept in the living room as an art object and, presumably, as a conversation piece. In Mr. Moxon's view, a person may also find it reassuring to be able to look over and see the Mercedes that he will be driving into eternity.

The craftsmen of Teshi boast that they can build any design a client might request. Not long ago, a woman who sold turtle meat was buried in a wooden sculpture of a turtle. A radio repairman was buried in a colossal receiver.

For a woman who had given birth to many children, a coffin of a mother hen was built along with 13 chicks. A single chick was placed at a distance from the rest, representing a child who had died in infancy.

There was one coffin, however, that seemed puzzling. It took the form of a parrot with a pen in its mouth.

"Ah, that one," Mr. Quaye said, nodding. "That one, of course, is for a university graduate."

Mugabe Fires Opposition Ministers

United Press International

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe dismissed Monday the only two members of his cabinet belonging to Joshua Nkomo's opposition party, after charging that Mr. Nkomo's movement was behind the killing of a top official of the governing party.

The ministers, Cephas Msaipa and John Nkomo, were the last of eight members of the opposition Zimbabwe African People's Union, or ZAPU, who had been in Mr. Mugabe's national unity cabinet at one time or another since independence in 1980.

Joshua Nkomo and two other ZAPU ministers were fired in February 1982 after the discovery of arms stockpiles that Mr. Mugabe maintained were to be used in staging a coup. Another opposition party minister resigned at the same time. One minister left the party this year to join Mr. Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union, ZANU, and one was named a provincial governor.

On Sunday, Mr. Mugabe threatened to act against ZAPU, accusing

it of being behind the killing Friday of Senator Mwen Ndlovu, a member of ZANU's central committee.

Mr. Ndlovu, 50, was the 11th ZANU official in nine months to be slain by insurgents who the government says are supported by Joshua Nkomo's party. Mr. Nkomo denies this.

At Mr. Ndlovu's funeral Sunday, Mr. Mugabe said, "I am sure the majority of our people will agree with me that the time has come for us to show this evil party our teeth can bite, and we shall bite."

Explaining the dismissals Monday, Mr. Mugabe said the two ministers were officials of a party that had carried out "criminal acts of banditry against the people of Zimbabwe, its most recent activities having been directed against my party."

"I cannot have in my cabinet representatives of an organization dedicated to a deliberate policy of violence and banditry clearly meant to disturb our hard-earned peace and democratic order, which cost us too many lives and sacrifices to establish," Mr. Mugabe

said, referring to the bloody guerrilla war for black rule in the 1970s.

He did not mention two other members of the opposition party holding government posts: Jane Ngwenya, deputy minister for manpower planning, and Daniel Ngwenya, governor of one of the two provinces in Matabeleland, Mr. Nkomo's political stronghold.

Nkomo Reacts Angriily

Joshua Nkomo reacted angrily to the ministers' dismissal, saying it was a tactic to hasten the creation of a one-party state. Mr. Mugabe's avowed goal, Agence France-Press reported from Harare.

In a statement from his home in Bulawayo, Mr. Nkomo said his party had had nothing to do with the killing of Mr. Ndlovu.

"ZANU is manufacturing a crisis now so they can sack us from cabinet" before general elections due early next year, Mr. Nkomo said. "ZANU must resort to these methods because they fear they cannot get a one-party state by democratic means."

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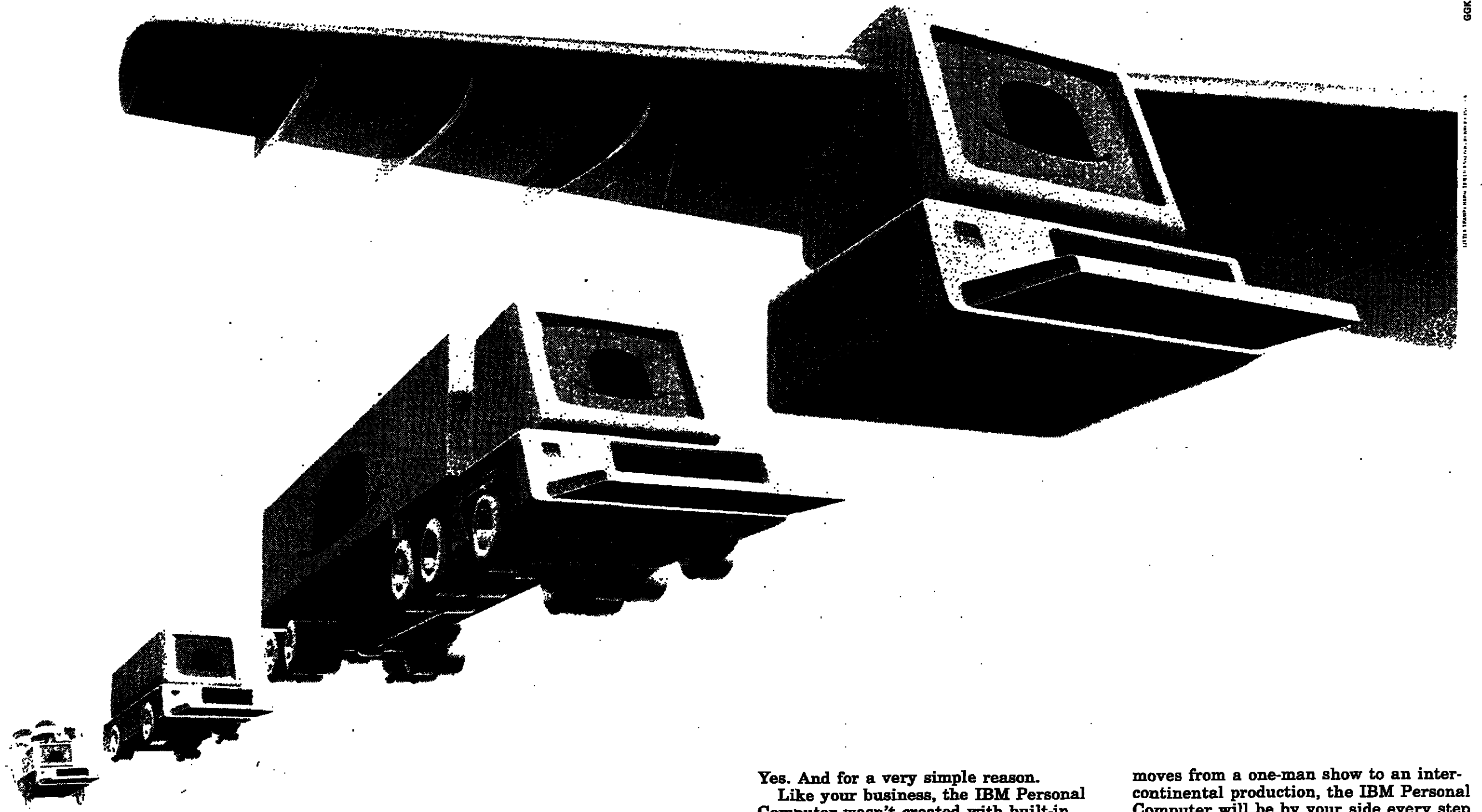


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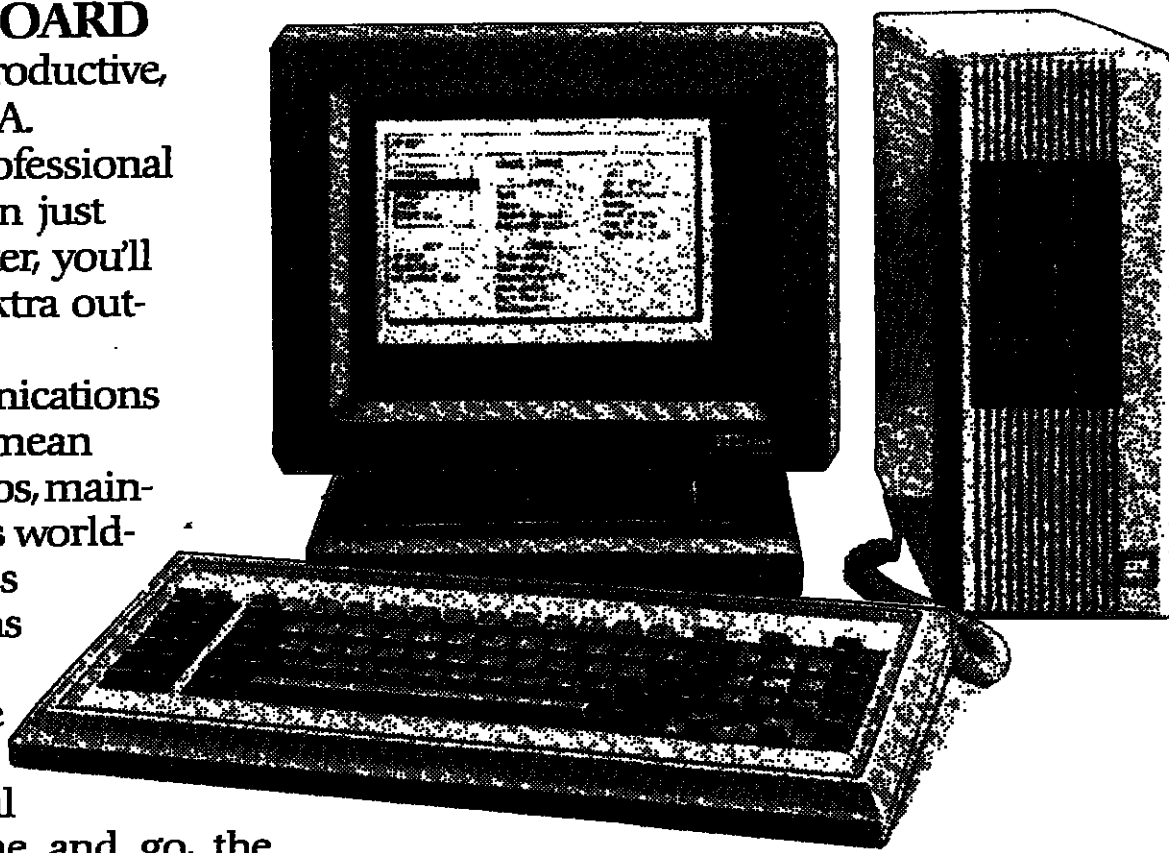
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A 'Vote' in South Africa

While Americans were voting last Tuesday, so, in the indirect fashion permitted them, were many South African blacks. They lack a franchise and any political mechanism for expressing their interests or communicating their views; the new South African constitution locks them out more definitively than ever. But they remain in a position to make a powerful political statement by withholding the one thing that the ruling white minority most values them for: their labor. Hundreds of thousands of blacks went on strike, bringing South Africa's industrial heartland to a near standstill, according to news reports. It was described as the biggest political strike by blacks in the country's history.

It is hard to imagine the desperation and courage it takes for blacks to go on strike in what is for them a highly organized police state. They face a police force that is the arm of white privilege. By striking, they risk loss of their jobs in the cities where the jobs are and the likelihood of banishment to the barren jobless "homelands." In addition to the expected beatings, arrests and killings last week, one state-owned oil-from-coal plant known as Sas-

sol simply fired 6,000 workers, 90 percent of its black work force. South Africa's white rulers have gone to great lengths to ensure that what protests do take place against the apartheid system do not spill over into the work place. In the latest strike, the authorities refused to listen to or credit the strikers' assorted political and economic grievances. The protest was attributed to "instigators, arsonists and radicals," as the home affairs minister put it.

Nonetheless, the strike went on. Its results are to be measured less in terms of concessions won — these are bound to be minimal — than in terms of increased solidarity among those who took part. The official South African strategy is to fragment the black majority, by setting up separate homelands and by restricting organizational and even social links. But the few black organizations that have been permitted, including the United Democratic Front and black trade unions, made this strike happen. The inevitable reprisals further isolate the government from foreigners it would like to cultivate and, more important, from the blacks, whom it desperately needs to reconcile.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Baby Fae: A Key Question

The baboon heart transplanted into Baby Fae opens a new and so far uncertain avenue of medicine. It provokes the usual train of questions, clouded in this case by unusual maladroitness at the Loma Linda University Medical Center in presenting full information.

Leonard Bailey, the surgeon, says he prepared for such an experiment by doing cross-species transplants in animals for seven years. Though none lived more than six months, he persuaded the hospital's ethics committee that he had established a credible basis for taking the operation to humans.

The ethics committee should probably have asked Dr. Bailey to ensure that no human heart was available for his patient. It seems not to have done so, but that is a minor lapse. It was because infant hearts are so rarely available that Dr. Bailey looked to baboon hearts to remedy the defect he is treating.

Having found a patient with hypoplastic heart, a fatal inborn defect in which the heart has only three instead of four chambers, Dr. Bailey then obtained the parents' informed consent. Because the hospital refuses to release the consent form, it is unclear how fully the parents were informed of an alternative treatment in which the hypoplastic heart is reconstructed surgically. But since that treatment, too, is experimental, the point again is minor.

If ethics committee approval and informed consent were properly obtained, Dr. Bailey had every right to proceed with his experiment. It would have been reassuring if articles about the underlying animal experiments had been published in scientific journals, not rejected as Dr. Bailey complains. But many important

novel ideas have been rejected by reputable journals. If the experiment had been funded by the National Institutes of Health, and therefore approved by a group of fellow experts, that would have been another seal of approval. But Dr. Bailey can hardly be faulted for raising private funds for his research.

Is there a chance that the baboon heart transplant will lead to a useful technique? Unlike the mechanical heart inserted into Barney Clark, the baboon heart could allow Baby Fae to lead a normal life. She may have to endure repeated episodes of rejection, but the chance of success makes the risk worth taking.

Even if this experiment fails, it could prompt a wider look at the use of animal hearts to treat other heart defects, particularly if the drugs used to prevent rejection prove successful. The deeper issue is whether it is wise to develop surgical procedures of such extraordinary expense.

Baby Fae's heart transplant may cost \$1 million. Loma Linda University Medical Center is paying this time, but it will be hard to deny the operation, if successful, to parents of other Baby Faes, about one in every 12,000 births. That will be a heavy drain on resources that almost certainly would save more infants' lives if spent on preventive measures.

Like Barney Clark, Baby Fae is the subject of intense public interest because of the extreme novelty of all forms of heart transplant. But these heros, because of their expense, are bound to be a mixed blessing. New ways of curing heart disease are worth a cheer. New ways of preventing it are worth three.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Troubles in Chile

A state of siege in Chile? Again? There is a feeling that a familiar and tragic script is being played out once more in a country that barely endured it the last time. General Augusto Pinochet, who conducted the coup of September 1973, has reacted to months of widespread popular unrest and some terrorist violence not, as he should have done, by quickening the absurdly slow political liberalization on which he had embarked, but by closing it off. His long-threatened "hard hand" has produced a series of arrests, the muzzling of the press, and the intimidation of the political parties. The elections the general has been promising for some time appear even more remote.

What is wrong in Chile? Why is it one of the few Latin American countries, of the many that lapsed into military rule in the last generation, to show itself incapable of sustaining a democratic revival? Two broad explanations are available. One goes to the personal style of General Pinochet and emphasizes his combination of a hunger for power and an evident talent for adroit maneuver, which kept him the master of Chilean politics throughout the time he allowed liberalization to unfold.

The other explanation goes to the political culture of Chile. There is a painful lack of capacity among the parties to make serious

coalitions, to compromise and to fence off the Communist and fascist extremes. It is almost as though Chileans, having learned too little, were waiting to resume the political conflict that was raging, out of control, when the Pinochet coup broke it off 11 years ago.

The result now is a renewed state of siege that has provoked many loud, bitter and ineffective complaints, and new claims by General Pinochet that he has saved the country from violence and anarchy.

This time, though, one element of interest to Americans is different. A myth of American responsibility for the collapse of Chilean democracy spread in the 1970s. We say myth because the ever-expanding record makes it clear that Chileans were the architects of their own disaster, and the U.S. role was, though often wise and unhelpful, finally peripheral. But the Reagan administration has moved American policy clearly away from the personalism and the distrust of democracy represented by General Pinochet, although there was some backsliding recently when the State Department could not bring itself to condemn the reimposition of a state of siege. In any event, the policy of supporting a return to democracy is the right policy.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Living With Nicaragua

Is Nicaragua destined to become a full-fledged Communist state pledged to subversion in the interests of Soviet expansion, and a threat to the North Atlantic alliance's flank? So long as there is any hope that Nicaragua might accept some modus vivendi, it is unlikely that American opinion would countenance

major escalation of pressures against Nicaragua tantamount to war. Yet informed opinion has been moving toward the view that Nicaragua may have passed the point of no return. It is serving as the rear echelon and supply center for Salvadoran Communist rebels. What does a U.S. administration do if it fears that its position in Central America is under threat?

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

The Invisible 40 Million: America's Poor

By Robert G. Kaiser

This is the first of two articles.

WASHINGTON — The presidential election results revealed an important fact about the United States that ought to be noted before we rush into the Reagan second term and its politics of containment.

The United States is deeply divided along class lines. According to an ABC News exit poll, Americans earning more than \$30,000 a year favored President Reagan over Walter Mondale by more than 2-to-1. But those earning less than \$10,000 a year favored Mr. Mondale by landslide proportions. The Democrats were not the only losers on Tuesday; society's losers lost, too.

Who are those people living in families with earnings of less than \$10,000 a year — that is, \$192 a week, before taxes? Surely they constitute only a small part of the population?

No. More than 40 million Americans live in families with incomes of less than \$10,000 a year. They are part of an America you did not see in those feel-good Reagan ads, an America of poverty and near-poverty that is amazingly large.

In today's United States, one out of every four children lives in poverty. That is not a typographical error; one in four. Nearly half the working-age adult black men in the country — 46 percent — do not have jobs, when the homeless and totally discouraged are added to the conventional "unemployed." The poorest 40 percent of the population (that is, the poorest 100 million Americans) has been earning a steadily declining slice of the national economic pie in recent years, while the wealthy classes have been getting much fatter slices. That bottom 40 percent has actually suffered declining real income over the last five years. The country really has been changing; the poor have been getting poorer, the rich richer.

The fact that things have been getting worse so

totally contradicts the mood of the country that we tend to strut off. The Republicans ignored America's losers this fall; the Democrats, whose past efforts to "solve" the poverty problem came a cropper, made no new proposals. But the situation is getting worse. In 1980 and 1981, 43 percent of black high school graduates in America went on to some kind of college. In 1982 the number fell to 36.4 percent.

In recent years, the number of Americans in serious financial straits has grown appreciably. It even grew in 1983, when the economy began to boom after the recent recession. This year it will fall as the recovery continues — but only slightly, despite predictions to the contrary.

I am absolutely confident that the poverty rate is going to decline dramatically for 1983. David Stockman told a congressional committee a year ago. The director of the Office of Management and Budget had to eat those words. When the figures for 1983 came out in August, they showed that 900,000 people had joined the official poor, bringing the total to 35.3 million.

The "poverty rate" — the percentage of Americans below the government's poverty line — rose two-tenths of a point to 15.2 percent in 1983. As recently as 1979 the rate was 11.7 percent. Put another way, the number of poor people grew by 8.4 million from 1979 to 1983, a number equal to the population of Sweden.

But those officially designated poor are hardly the only Americans who have a tough time making ends meet. The official standard says that a family of four is poor if its total income was less

than \$10,178 for the year. But according to another government figure — one that the Bureau of Labor Statistics stopped publishing in 1981 — an urban family of four needed \$15,323 that year to finance a "low" living standard.

The official poverty line was set arbitrarily some 20 years ago at three times the amount a family spends on food — but not for a normal diet. The government picked an "economy" diet of admittedly inadequate nutritional value as the basis for the standard. A healthy "low-cost" diet would have cost about 20 percent more, and would have raised the poverty line.

If that higher standard were in effect, the number of officially poor would be about 45 million — nearly one fifth of all Americans.

Nevertheless, most Americans are concerned not about their countrymen who are having a hard time, but about those who think they are taking advantage of the system. A recent CBS-New York Times poll found that, when asked who they worry about most, families getting too little welfare or families getting too much welfare, a 2-to-1 majority said it worries most about those getting "too much."

Among black respondents, revealingly, the numbers are the reverse: By 2-1, blacks worry most about those getting too little help.

The CBS-New York Times exit poll conducted last Tuesday asked voters if they thought government spending for the poor should be increased, decreased or kept at current levels. Forty percent of those surveyed said the government should spend more, but 39 percent said the current level was enough, and 15 percent said it was too high.

The writer is an associate editor of The Washington Post.

Now, Time To Fill the Empty Stage

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — There is now a pause for rejoicing and reflection in the Reagan administration. The president has taken a well-deserved rest at his California ranch. Democrats are nursing the wounds of their third defeat in four presidential elections, and carpenters are building the stage on the east side of the majestic Capitol Building for the inauguration ceremony.

For the moment, it is an empty stage, a platform of raw yellow lumber still under construction. But on Jan. 21 it will be draped in the colors of the flag, alive with the sound of music and the murmur of the crowd, awaiting the oath of office and the voice of the president.

What will he say about the meaning of his spectacular victory? Will he see it as a mandate to continue his policies of the past, or as an opportunity to define his vision of the future? Beginning with his inauguration speech and going on to his State of the Union address and the first budget of his second term, Mr. Reagan will have the world as his stage.

About his objectives of peace and prosperity there is no doubt. But on the means to these ends, he faces in the new Congress, in the nation and in the world a clash of contradictory opinions dogmatically held and often acted upon with fanatic violence.

The president does not really have "four more years" to deal effectively with his domestic and foreign problems. It is in the first year, when the influence of his victory will be at its height, that he will have the best chance of dealing with his two most pressing problems.

They are the control of the nuclear arms race and the control of the national budget, with its alarming fiscal and trade deficits. Two facts illustrate the importance of time in dealing with these problems.

First, the production of nuclear weapons in the United States and in the Soviet Union does not wait for the election returns. Every day these governments produce at least four or five new nuclear weapons.

Second, the interest on the mounting U.S. national debt has increased to \$256 million a day.

This explains why Washington, in this time of rejoicing, is eager to get along from the celebrations of the



president's election victory to his views about how he intends to use it, specifically on these two issues.

Mr. Reagan did not deal with these elemental questions during the campaign. He asked the voters to believe in him and support him, and they supported him personally but gave him a Democratic majority in the House of Representatives and in the governorships to hedge their bets.

So while everything seems to have changed by the president's popular and electoral victory, nothing has changed in the balance of political power in Washington or in the balance of military power in the world or in the control of nuclear weapons and interest rates.

As Walter Heller pointed out in The Wall Street Journal, the way

things are now going, the United States "will become the world's biggest debtor nation by 1986."

Here at home, Mr. Heller says, "The combination of big deficits, escalating federal interest costs and a federal debt scheduled to rise from \$1.6 trillion today to \$3.1 trillion in 1989 leaves the financial community uncertain, uneasy and in fear of a new outbreak of inflation."

The Reagan administration does not deny these figures but insists that with confidence in the president's policies and the cooperation of Congress the country can grow out of these difficulties. In the election, Main Street seemed willing to hope so. Wall Street is far more sure.

In the present relief that the election is over and that Mr. Reagan has

the support of the vast majority of the voters, however, the time has come to fill the empty stage and listen to the president's policies for the future.

Mr. Reagan loves to campaign and is better at it than anybody since Roosevelt. But governing — deciding between the tradition of the past and the requirements of the future, firing incompetents and replacing them with capable yet independent minds — this is not his favorite pastime.

Before long, however, he must fill the empty stage with the policies and people he means to depend upon in the next four years. After all, four or five new nuclear missiles a day are not the sort of things you can dispose of with a wave and a smile.

The New York Times.

What to Do When the Honeymoon Ends

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — As the dust settles and Democrats settle down to the chore of arguing that President Reagan was denied a mandate because he was denied the District of Columbia and his opponent's home state, the political system is slipping into what is called the "honeymoon" period, which lasts until the winner of an election claims a mandate to do something.

Alexander Woolcott said that reading the last chapters of "The Brothers Karamazov" always "chokes me up and fills me with a love of mankind which sometimes lasts till noon of the following day."

The political "noon of the following day" — the end of the honeymoon and the beginning of a normal, which is to say occasionally stormy, marriage — is coming soon. So Mr. Reagan should go ahead and raise a lot of dust by raising questions only a second-term president can raise.

It has been so long since we have had one of those executive creatures that we need to reinvent the rules for them. But for the fun of it, he could begin by proposing the following:

Repeal of the 22d Amendment. In 1988 Mr. Reagan may (I am not prejudging this) be a tad too old to seek a third term. So he is just the fellow to propose uncluttering the Constitu-

tion of the two-term limit on presidents. No one should be a lame duck the day she (I am looking after President Kirkpatrick's interests) is inaugurated. Being a lame duck makes the chief executive less fearsome, and fear is what makes Washington work — well, O.K., 97 percent fear and 3 percent devotion.

Repeal of the War Powers Act. It is unwieldy, unclear and clearly unconstitutional as a derogation of the responsibilities of the commander in chief vested in the presidency and exercised by most occupants of that office. No president has yet quite complied with the Act. Repeal would be the straightforward approach.

Abolition of the Federal Election Commission and all limits on campaign spending and giving. The commission is a bureaucracy that exists to enforce limits on spending, which are limits on the quantity of political speech. Fortunately, it fails to do that. It must fail, given American inventiveness regarding loopholes. Still, the commission's mere existence is unattractive, and an affront.

The "quarantining" of Nicaragua. This was the good idea from the Mondale campaign. I do not know precisely what the Democratic candidate meant by it, but he now has the spare time to explain it. Mr. Reagan could embrace the idea as an example of bipartisanship. What fun.

Repeal of the law pertaining to special prosecutors. Too often a special prosecutor is used as a means of harassing officials of the executive branch (for example, Hamilton Jordan and Edwin Meese). Besides, the law probably is unconstitutional. It establishes a law-enforcement function outside the president's control, although the Constitution vests in the president the duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed.

Repeal of the American League's designated-hitter rule. I have hitherto addressed the president sharply to appeal to a media machine as though they were products to be endorsed. Why waste billions creating something, and risk wiping it away with the next election?

These proposals would bring the honeymoon to a screeching halt, but no marriage can be all bliss. As Dan Jenkins says in his hilarious new novel, "Life Its Own Self," marriage is one year in Heaven and 20 years in the light-heavyweight division.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Packing the Court May Not Be Easy

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — On the morning after his "bad night" in the first debate with Walter Mondale, President Reagan traveled to Charlotte, North Carolina, to declare that "busing takes innocent children out of the neighborhood school and makes them pawns in a social experiment that nobody wants. ... We've found out it failed."

There in Reagan country, the president may have been puzzled by the chilly salute that greeted this line. He certainly would not have liked the Charlotte Observer's editorial of Oct. 9, headed: "You Were Wrong, Mr. President." Charlotte was the city at issue in Mecklenburg vs. Swann, the case in which the Supreme Court first ordered busing as a remedy for a segregated school system. Mr. Reagan, typically ill-informed, did not know that more than a decade later Charlotte has a fully integrated school system, which the Observer called Charlotte's "proudest achievement."

The president's foot-in-mouth remark even suggested to the Observer, not implausibly, that in a second term he might put justices on the Supreme Court who would "force this community to dismantle its integrated school system," thereby forcing "a tragedy" on "future generations of our children."

But despite his 49-state re-election sweep, Mr. Reagan may not be able to replace as many as four elderly justices with arch-conservatives, reshaping the court for decades to come. Such a court, the Observer and other critics fear, would overturn previous decisions on such "social issues" as busing; the Republican platform pledged judicial appointments opposed to abortion. But Supreme Court nominees must be confirmed by the Senate, and the new Senate lineup — 53 Republicans, 47 Democrats — features three conservative-to-liberal shifts: Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee for Howard Baker; Paul Simon of Illinois for Charles Percy (a lifetime liberal who got the Reagan religion); Tom Harkin of Iowa for Roger Jepsen.

Two new Democratic senators — John D. Rockefeller of West Virginia and John Kerry of Massachusetts — are at least as liberal as the Democrats they replace.

Only one Republican, A.M. McConnell of Kentucky, defeated a Democrat, Walter Huddleston; other new Republicans are conservatives replacing conservatives. Not only is the Republican majority reduced, conservative strength in the Senate is even more so.

The loss of Mr. Baker, who retired to run for president, is equally significant. A particularly adept majority leader, Mr. Baker engineered some close Reagan victories that his successor — probably Richard Lugar of Indiana — may not be able to match.

Mr. Reagan's political power to work his will in the Senate is likely to decline after 1986 anyway. He will then be not only an aging president but one nearing the end of his last term, a political "lame duck."

Mr. Reagan may have only about 18 months to reshape the court. The Democrats may recapture the Senate in 1986; the party in power usually loses seats in mid-term elections. Twenty-two Republican senators will be running, but only 12 Democrats.

After 1986, therefore, Mr. Reagan's Supreme Court nominees may have to be acceptable to a Democratic majority; and confirmation of any choice he might send to the Senate after, say, June 1986 probably could be stalled by Democrats until after that year's election. It is unlikely that four vacancies would naturally occur on the court in the next 18 months; and Democratic prospects for 1986 could encourage Justices Thurgood Marshall and William Brennan to remain on the court longer than they otherwise might.

But if Mr. Reagan is thwarted in reshaping the Supreme Court in his own image, partisan Democratic politics will not necessarily be the cause. The court is the third branch of government, co-equal with the executive and legislative branches.

Thus, the president has no constitutional right to appoint anyone he chooses to the court; and the Senate has no constitutional duty to confirm a nominee who is unqualified or flagrantly ideological. That is one of the "checks and balances" wisely provided by those Founding Fathers Mr. Reagan so eloquently extols.

The New York Times.

The Priest, The Church, The General

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Father Jerzy Pielusko was not the first Polish priest to die in the line of duty. Thousands of priests died in deportation during czarist times and under Bolshevik rule as well as in Nazi concentration camps. But Father Pielusko is the first Polish priest to have been killed by Poles, not foreigners.

The murder was worse than a crime, it was a blunder. And it added a national dimension and a political symbolism to what would have been a simple human drama.

One man's death — even that of the most popular of men — is not enough, however, to bring about a sudden fundamental change in the nature of a political system.

The investigation of the priest's murder, therefore, is being carried out by the same Interior Ministry that has protected civil servants of the ministry believed to have killed a student and a farmer.

The investigation is being supervised by the same prosecutor who recently opened an inquiry into the activities of Father Pielusko under the charge of subversion.

The church and the regime have chosen caution for now, and have reached some sort of tacit alliance, so as not to fall into the trap laid by the killers and the men behind them. They want to avoid a confrontation that they may not be able to control.

A few hours after Father Pielusko's funeral, General Wojciech Jaruzelski conferred in Warsaw with his special envoy to the Vatican, Jerzy Kuberski. According to reliable sources, Mr. Kuberski returned to the Vatican with a letter from the Polish leader to Pope John Paul II.

Leaders of the Polish church will hold an extraordinary meeting later this month to discuss the murder of Father Pielusko. Afterward, on Nov. 26, Cardinal Jozef Glemp will travel to Rome to confer with the pope. The priest's murder will unquestionably be on their agenda.

The circumstances surrounding Father Pielusko's death will clearly affect the future relationship between Poland and its church.

Before the assassination, relations between the church and the state were practically nonexistent. A meeting scheduled between General Jaruzelski and Cardinal Glemp for Nov. 29 was canceled by the government without explanation. Negotiations on the principal issues separating the two major powers of the nation were at a standstill. Nothing was being done about the private agricultural assistance fund, nor about the 22 political prisoners excluded from the July amnesty of 652 others.

The regime's attacks against the church had increased. A former minister responsible for relations between government and church lashed out at the pope in the government press, accusing the pontiff of being a tool of "American hegemony" and of Bonn's "pan-Germanism."

Behind all this lies the fundamental debate on the role of the church in a Communist state. What the regime appears to be proposing is the Byzantine-Russian model of a church minding its own business while remaining obedient to its political overlords. That model, however, is foreign to the Polish Catholic tradition, and to the way Poles see the church today.

Father Pielusko was the living symbol of this contradiction. His uncompromising attitude in supporting Solidarity's principles embarrassed even Cardinal Glemp. And if the prime minister rejected the regime's demand that he discipline the priest, the cardinal, nevertheless, suggested that Father Pielusko request a scholarship to study in Rome.

The question now is who will be the next victim of Poland's special execution squads. More victims are inevitable; provocation is an integral part of recent Polish history.

Protests unleashed by the political police in 1946 left at least 34 victims in the city of Kielce among the Jewish survivors of Nazi death camps.

In 1968, students were beaten by "groups of angry patriotic workers" to forestall a "Zionist plot" in Poland. What lay behind this brutality was an attempt to create riots that would have led to the downfall of the ruling team of Wladyslaw Gomulka to make room for the fascist organizations supporting the infamous General Mieczyslaw Moczar.

General Jaruzelski has accepted the Politburo's "recommendation" that he personally supervise the activities of the Interior Ministry and investigate the security services.

One of his predecessors promised the same thing after Stalin died in 1953. Another made the same sort of vow after the 1956 workers' rebellion of Poznan. Yet another made similar statements after the 1970 revolt.

None has kept his word. And General Jaruzelski will not be the first.

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS

Packaged Presidents

I find it remarkable that the United States wastes two years of time on two men who waste two years of their time plotting, planning, scheming, threatening, smiling and grinning to appeal to a media machine as though they were products to be endorsed. Why waste billions creating something, and risk wiping it away with the next election?

DAVID LOGAN, Paris.

Without Mrs. Gandhi

The New York Times editorial "India Without Gandhi" (Nov. 2) might better have been entitled "India Without India," not because it sounds better but because there is still a Gandhi at the helm.

S.A. KHULSIL, Oxford, England.

FROM OUR NOV. 13 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Coal Strike Grows in Australia
SYDNEY — The coal strike is assuming more serious proportions. The proprietors of the western collieries will not confer with the men, declaring that no grievances exist. Agents are hastening the despatch of ships in view of the waterside workers' declaration that they may join the strike [on Nov. 16] and consequently close the port. The post-office is endeavoring to purchase coal at \$15 a ton. The shops at Newcastle have stopped giving credit to the strikers. The northern strikers have provided for the picketing of all collieries, and arrangements have been made for the establishment of commissary departments in every district. The northern proprietors will not consent to a conference until the strikers resume work.

1934: Marconi on Television's Limits
LONDON — Television will never assume the same importance in the world of entertainment that radio broadcasting possesses today, in the opinion of Marchese Marconi, now in England. It will not be long, however, Marconi said, before audiences in theaters will see performances from the other side of the Atlantic flashed before their eyes. It is likely, Marconi thinks, that these showings will be merely an adjunct to radio broadcasting. "Television," he says, "possesses one technical disadvantage in that it takes up a broader band of waves in the ether than radio and is more likely to experience outside interference." At present, Marconi is experimenting on wire control of ships. His tryouts are being held in Venice.

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The Priest
The Church
The General
By Leopoldo...



Encore.

Not even Hollywood could have given Ronald Reagan a more satisfactory script: two consecutive landslides, a resounding affirmation of the way he played his most challenging role.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Some of 'Life's' Best Moments on Display

By Douglas C. McGill
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Picasso is drawing a minotaur in the air with a flashlight. Harry Truman is playing the piano and Roger Bannister is finishing the four-minute mile. Joe Louis is caught with his hands down, and Marilyn Monroe with her skirt up. There are bull-fighters, whirlybirds, gamblers, teen-agers and a great deal of war. This wild world, made up from the photographs of Life magazine, is being re-created in an exhibit at the International Center of Photography in New York. The exhibit, containing 200 famous and not-so-famous photographs from the archives of Life magazine, marks the 10th anniversary of the center itself.

It is an especially fitting exhibit, since the founder of the museum,

Cornell Capa, is a former Life photographer who started the museum in 1974 as a means of keeping what he calls "impassioned, straight photography" alive in the age of television.

"The museum was born because there was a certain kind of photography that I didn't want not to be seen," Capa said. "We were not born because we knew that photography would become an art. We became a flagship for images that otherwise would not be seen."

The birth of impassioned, straight photography, in Capa's view, came about in the 1930s, '40s and '50s, the years when Life sent photographers to cover wars, revolutions, country doctors making their rounds, festivals in faraway lands, and practically anything else a photographer could convince a Life editor to bankroll.

The present exhibit, which focuses on photographs taken between 1946 and 1955, includes the original prints of some of the most famous pictures ever taken in this genre.

There is, for example, David Douglas Duncan's portrait of exhausted American soldiers in Korea, tramping behind a truck loaded with their dead comrades. There is J. R. Eyerman's picture of Howard Hughes sitting in the cockpit of his airplane, "Spruce Goose." And there is Margaret Bourke-White's classic picture of Gandhi at his spinning wheel.

One might notice the scratches, the folds and even the coffee stains on some of these prints. According to Doris O'Neil the curator of the exhibit, these are testament to a time when the lasting value of the

photographs was not known and they were continually stashed and re-stashed in Life magazine's filing cabinets and folders.

"I think of the creases as being like the tags and stickers you put on your luggage when you travel," said O'Neil, who headed Life magazine's picture collection for 30 years. "Each crease has a story. No pointing getting sentimental about the creases."

Of the 200 photographs in the exhibit, about a quarter have never been published before. To find them, O'Neil sifted through hundreds of thousands of photographs looking for images that she felt had been overlooked.

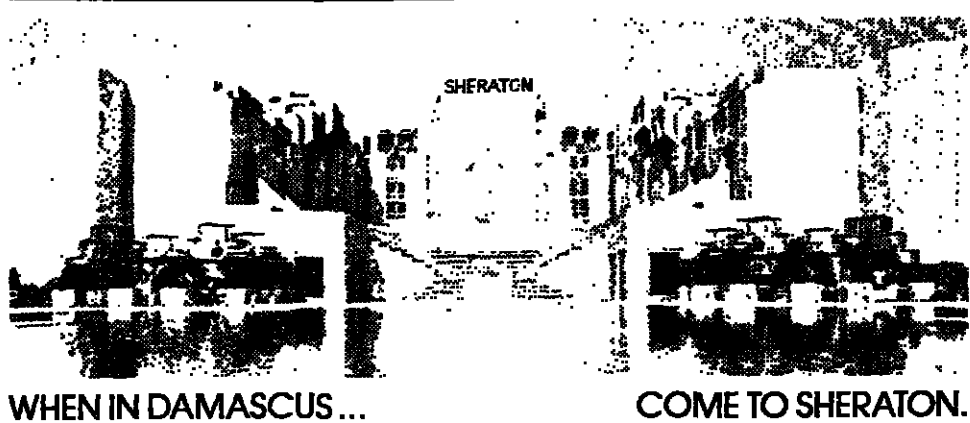
Among that crop is a picture of a young boy sitting on the back of a lawn that is curled up on the ground — both the boy and the lawn seemingly wrapped up in concentration and giving not a second thought to their strange meeting.

As for the better-known pictures, O'Neil insists that their setting, framed, uncropped and in a museum, will show them in an unusual light.

A striking example is Eliot Elisofon's time-lapse photograph of the artist Marcel Duchamp walking down a flight of steps, carefully made to echo the exact shapes of the artist's masterpiece "Nude Descending a Staircase." In the magazine, the photograph was cropped to reveal Duchamp walking down only a couple of steps, while in the exhibit the print shows Duchamp's full six-step journey from top to bottom.

In other cases, it is simply the passage of time that has added poignancy and levels of meaning to a single unchanged image. A picture that was published in 1953, for example, shows two East German women standing behind a skimpy barbed wire fence. This fence, we know from our 1984 perspective, was later to become the Berlin Wall, and that fact cannot but help influence our reaction to the picture.

The exhibit was jointly supported by Time Inc. and United Technologies Corp. It will run through Jan. 13.



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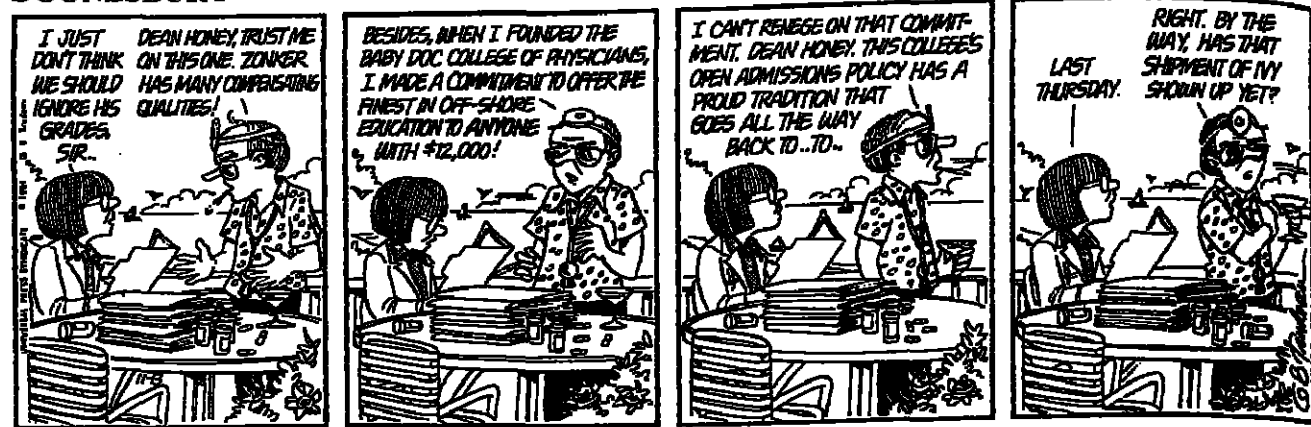
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DOONESBURY



Boutiques' Success Is a Family Affair

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — When Jacques Samson opened his first women's wear boutique in Paris more than 30 years ago, he figured he would not be going home for lunch every day. He was right.

He ate in restaurants. He took his business colleagues to restaurants. He spent hundreds of francs a week in restaurants. And it began to bother him. Finally, he asked a friend, decorator Alberto Pinto, to study the area over his boutique, called J.N.S.J., on rue de la Chaussée d'Antin.

"It took five minutes for Alberto to decide. He knocked out a wall and built a kitchen."

"Kitchen" underestimates the result. There are 12-foot-high ceilings (3.6 meters), a wall made almost entirely of windows and man-size plants. They create a dramatic backdrop for the huge, round country table and chairs. Antique baskets, gleaming copper pots, a hanging patchwork quilt and duck decoys give the room rustic charm. "I bring my clients here," he said. "And they're breathless."

It's that kind of bold move that has made the Samson family among the most successful and most respected ready-to-wear retailers in Paris. With the help of his wife, one of three daughters, a son-in-law and a corps of loyal employees, Samson has moved on from running a single boutique in rented space in 1947 to becoming

the owner of five of the busiest fashion retail operations in the city. You might walk by any one of the stores — the other four are Hiti Parade, La Ville du Puy, Nadine

HEBE DORSEY

Samson and Light — without more than a glance if you did not know what was inside. From the sidewalk, the first impression is of young, flashy styles at low prices and corresponding quality. During the June or January sales, the front of the store makes Filene's bargain basement look like the tearoom at Claridge's. Women lunge for T-shirts and flip through racks with the expertise of a poker ace shuffling a deck. Arguments break out over the perfect pair of pink cotton trousers.

But if you can fight your way further inside, the atmosphere changes. The clothes look better. A few yards further and the ambience and the prices are downright tony. "We have a clientele from 14 years old to 65 years old," Samson said. "And the price range is equally broad. We go from very cheap to very expensive. All in the same boutique."

It is a curious marketing strategy in this day of splintered audiences, demographics, psychographics and sales targeting. Samson has chosen to defy the old saying, "You can't please all the people all the time."

And it has worked. Women come from all over the world, frequently asking for the salesgirl they had before.

Samson offered several explanations for his success.

"We have better taste. We have better service. We have the best selection," or, "We don't use the hard-sell — we tell our customers what we think."

He said the best decision he ever made was to put a store facing the Galleries Lafayette. A few minutes later, he reconsidered and said his best decision was to put a store "on the most beautiful avenue in the world, the Champs Elysees."

Later, he decided: "The best decision I ever made was to marry my wife."

Nadine Samson has been described by Women's Wear Daily as having the best taste in Europe. After her responsibilities as mother of three began to taper off, she took over Hiti Parade, which is today run by her daughter, Nathalie.

Jacques and Nadine became a professional team, with Nadine handling the fashion end of things. She put the accent on prestige designers, including the Italians, such as Armani and Versace, whom she introduced to Paris. Her husband is more concerned with running the stores' business.

"We're the biggest customer of two or three Italian factories," Samson said. "We have many man-

ufacturers who say: 'The day Jacques Samson stops, we stop.'"

The close relationship works well. If one of the family notices good customer response to an item, the manufacturer can be put to work and the new stock can be on display within 72 hours.

"We can't organize our work like a factory does," Samson said. "Today, you have sunshine, you need dresses like this," he points at a sundress. "Tomorrow, it may be raining, and you'll need a raincoat. Everything changes every day."

Samson's mother was killed by the Nazis and, at 18, he fought with the Free French Forces in Italy. "My wife and I have put our personal life before everything else," he said.

He finds the American emphasis on money and show unappealing and thinks his American friends do not understand the art of living well.

"You know, in America, sometimes you hire a big car to show off. And we're just the opposite. We're very quiet people, very discreet."

Discreet, but living well. The Samsons have a maid, a cook, a butler, a chauffeur and a roomy home near the Bois de Boulogne.

"It's a beautiful park. It's calm, it's green with a lot of trees." And no matter how busy the rest of the week may be, Samson keeps Saturdays and Sundays free for his grandchildren.

Geffen Co. Gets the Michael Jackson Movie Deal

By Michael London
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The elusive Michael Jackson Movie Deal, Hollywood's most sought-after quarry in recent years, has been snared by the Geffen Film Co.

Jackson will begin work next month on the story and music for a big-budget dramatic feature showing his singing, dancing and acting. The songs will be released on the Geffen label by CBS Records as Jackson's solo follow-up to "Thriller," which has sold more than 35 million copies.

The 26-year-old pop star won't formally consider the dramatic content of the movie until the Jacksons' "Victory Tour" ends in Los Angeles on Dec. 2. But the leading candidate for his "star vehicle" is a Geffen Co. project long linked to Jackson on the Hollywood grapevine: "Streetdandy," a new screenplay by Tom Hedley, the creator of "Flashdance."

The musical drama's young hero — not modeled after Michael Jackson, Hedley stresses — is a New York street performer who is "liter-

ally finding his voice, both as a man and as an artist." Hedley likens the character to a "silent movie character in a modern movie, a pop Charlie Chaplin."

Jackson expressed enthusiasm for the project after informal meetings with Hedley, according to a Jackson spokesman. The Geffen Co. intends to proceed with the project even if Jackson opts for his own concept or another script.

No terms are being disclosed on the one-film deal, which developed out of a long friendship between Jackson and the powerful show biz mogul, David Geffen.

Geffen, 41, whose turf stretches from rock 'n' roll to Broadway "Dreamgirls," "Cats," is keeping a low profile on the Jackson deal. But Geffen Film Co.'s president, Eric Eisner, credits the deal to "Michael's confidence that we aren't going to rush something into the market to take advantage of his success at the moment."

"This will not be a Michael Jackson exploitation film."

The Jackson agreement is part of an ambitious film slate discreetly assembled in the wake of Geffen's 1983 hit, "Risky Business." (Geffen's only previous film venture, "Personal Best," ended in a legal battle with the writer-director, Robert Towne.) Eisner spearheads what he calls a "ministudio" with Lynda Obst, a former New York Times Magazine editor who developed "Flashdance" at PolyGram Pictures.

The director Martin Scorsese has quietly finished production on "After Hours," a Geffen-financed black comedy about an all-night sojourn through New York's SoHo district on "the world's worst date." The intriguing cast includes Griffin Dunne, Teri Garr, Rosanna Arquette and Cheech and Chong. The Scorsese film is set for re-



Michael Jackson will begin work on film after tour ends.

lease in the first half of '85 after "Lost in America," written and directed by Albert Brooks. Brooks' past efforts have attracted only cult followings, but his Geffen film is being touted as the first to put his wry personality to use in a mainstream comedy.

Two Geffen films are scheduled to roll early next year. Frank Oz ("The Muppets Take Manhattan") has just signed to direct "Little Shop of Horrors," adapted from the Geffen-produced musical that in turn was inspired by Roger Corman's quickie movie classic. Herbert Ross will direct "Parallels," a gymnastics-themed dramatic musical by the creators of the movie

"Footloose." Olympics star Mitch Gaylord is being considered for the lead.

Paul Brickman, writer and director, also has concluded a deal with the Geffen Co. for his first original film since "Risky Business."

The Geffen Co. has an unusual deal with Warner Bros. that gives it autonomy to make four films of its own choosing each year. Warner's finances, markets and distributes those films, but David Geffen enjoys the final say by virtue of his track record.

Eisner explained: "David and his unique relationships are what the company is all about."

Seismic Reading in Belgium Attributed to Rock Group

BRUSSELS — An Oct. 28 concert by an Irish rock band, U2, not only rocked their aficionados but also seismic equipment at the

Belgian meteorological institute, scientists said Monday.

Martine Debecker of the Royal Meteorological Institute said the equipment there measured unknown vibrations on Oct. 28. "We saw signals we had not seen before, and we were obviously very upset," she said.

The culprit has since been found: U2, which gave a concert in a music hall five kilometers (3.1 miles) away, a concert that some critics have termed "frightening" and "possessed."

The seismic measurements remained a mystery until the institute got calls from people near the concert hall complaining of vibrations. "We located the callers and searched for the center, it was the concert hall," Debecker said. "There is no doubt that the seismic tremors came from the band."

It was the first time such measurements were made, and she hoped it would be the last time. "We are not in the business of measuring rock concerts, we want to measure earthquakes."

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FUTURES AND OPTIONS

By H.J. MAIDENBERG

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 8)

By Warren Getler

The remaining engines are for Wartburg and Trabant cars made in East Germany. The preliminary accord also called for the supply of 2,000 light vans to East Germany upon signature of the contract, followed by 2,300 vans annually for the duration of the five-year agreement.

By Barnaby J. Feder



Anders Scharp

Electrolux is no longer associated with Electrolux Corp. of America, which, as a unit of Consolidated Foods Corp., still markets vacuum cleaners. The Swedish company sold off its

The Swedish company's demands concerning Zanussi include an agreement by 104 banks to write off a portion of their \$1.2 billion in loans to Zanussi and accept reduced interest payments on the rest. Two banks

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

Manufacturing output fell 0.1 percent in September, but was up 2.1 percent from a year earlier. Government sources said the underlying trend in manufacturing

the 1985/86 year beginning next April, compared with their current level of 10 percent.

Separately, Laing & Cruickshank, a British stockbrokerage, saw a drop of one to 1½ points in bank base rates over the next five months.

By Michael Blumstein

John A. Conlon, executive vice president of E.F. Hutton & Co., called that figure "a fair assessment." And James Chieko, director of equity trading at the Aetna Life

Further pressure on commis-

Institutional commissions are particularly important at firms li-

In addition, market players said, pension fund trustees bridle at the high salaries on Wall Street.

Now, however, the "easy orders" go to pay for the third-party research, "and that takes away from our business," said Peter Furniss, senior vice president of Shearson/Lehman/American Express Inc.

Late interbank rates on Nov. 12, excluding fees.
Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris.

[illegible]

Dollar Values

Fev.15	Currency	Per U.S.	Fev.15	Currency	Per U.S.	Fev.15	Currency	Per U.S.
0.0304	Argentine	1.6447	0.1435	Irish £	0.7928	0.1485	Swiss Franc	7.1466
0.0081	Australian \$	1.0105	0.0090	Israeli sheq.	0.5566	0.5439	rand	17.6747
0.0001	Belgian fl.	10.105	0.3279	Kanada dollar	0.3005	0.0012	S. Korean won	814.76
0.739	Canadian \$	1.3375	0.4775	Malay, ringgit	0.2395	0.008	Span. peseta	166.22
0.0926	Danish kr.	10.885	0.1165	Mexican peso	2.93	0.0001	Swed. krona	7.4623
0.0415	French franc	1.0415	0.0001	Norw. krone	0.2610	0.0255	Taiwan \$	39.25
0.0001	German mark	1.0001	0.0001	Portug. escudo	157.783	0.0073	Thailand baht	26.822
0.1279	Greek drachma	122.50	0.0099	Saudi riyal	3.601	0.0773	U.A.R. libira	3.8725
	Howe Kene \$	7.821						

Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1M.	9% - 9 1/2	5% - 5 1/2	4% - 4 1/2	10 1/4 - 10 1/2	10% - 10 1/2	9 1/2 - 9 3/4	8% - 8 1/4
3M.	9% - 9 1/2	5% - 5 1/2	4% - 4 1/2	10 1/4 - 10 1/2	10% - 10 1/2	9 1/2 - 9 3/4	8% - 8 1/4
6M.	9% - 9 1/2	5% - 5 1/2	4% - 4 1/2	10 1/4 - 10 1/2	10% - 10 1/2	9 1/2 - 9 3/4	8% - 8 1/4
1Y.	10% - 10 1/2	5% - 5 1/2	4% - 4 1/2	10 1/4 - 10 1/2	10% - 10 1/2	9 1/2 - 9 3/4	8% - 8 1/4

Source: *London Bankers' Association*. *Interest rates for deposits of 10 million minimum (or equivalent).*

Asian Dollar Rates

1 mo.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
93% - 91%	91% - 93%	94% - 92%	9% - 7%	10% - 10%

Key Money Rates

<u>United States</u>	Class	Prev.	<u>Britain</u>	Class	Prev.
Discount Rate	9	9	Bank Base Rate	10	10 1/2
Federal Funds	Closed	9 3/4	Call Money	10	10 1/2
Prime Rate	11 1/4	11 1/4	91-day Treasury Bill	10 1/4	10 1/4
Broker Loan Rate	10 1/2	10 1/2	90-day Interbank	10 1/4	10 1/4
Comm. Paper, 30-180 days	Closed	9.15	<u>Japan</u>		
9-month Treasury Bills	—	8.54	Discount Rate	5	4 1/2
6-month Treasury Bills	—	8.79	Call Money	6 1/2	6 1/2
CD's 30-59 days	—	8.80	90-day Interbank	6 1/4	6 1/4
CD's 60-89 days	—	8.85			

Gold Prices

Overnight Rate	5.60	5.65			
One Month Interbank	5.70	5.75			
3-month Interbank	5.75	5.80			
4-month Interbank	5.85	5.90			
France					
Intervention Rate	11%	11%			
Call Money	10 1/16	10 13/16			
One-month Interbank	11%	11%			
3-month Interbank	11 1/4	11 1/4			
4-month Interbank					
Germany					
Official Rate	346.00	345.50			
Official Rate for London and Paris	345.50	—			
Official Rate for Frankfurt	346.00	345.25			
Official Rate for Hamburg	345.50	345.75			
Official Rate for Cologne	346.00	345.75			
Official Rate for Düsseldorf	345.50	345.75			
Official Rate for Essen	345.50	345.75			
Official Rate for Dortmund	345.50	345.75			
Official Rate for Münster	345.50	345.75			
Official Rate for Bielefeld	345.50	345.75			
Official Rate for Paderborn	345.50	345.75			
Official Rate for Detmold	345.50	345.75			
Official Rate for Hamm	345.50	345.75			
Official Rate for Krefeld	345.50	345.75			
Official Rate for Mönchengladbach	345.50	345.75			
Official Rate for Solingen	345.50	345.75			
Official Rate for Wuppertal	345.50	345.75			
Official Rate for Düsseldorf	345.50	345.75			
Official Rate for Essen	345.50	345.75			
Official Rate for Dortmund	345.50	345.75			
Official Rate for Münster	345.50	345.75			
Official Rate for Bielefeld	345.50	345.75			
Official Rate for Paderborn	345.50	345.75			
Official Rate for Detmold	345.50	345.75			
Official Rate for Hamm	345.50	345.75			
Official Rate for Krefeld	34				

Markets Closed

Financial markets were closed Monday in Taiwan for a holiday. In the United States, major commercial banks and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York were closed for a holiday. In Canada, commercial banks and the Winnipeg exchanges were closed for a holiday.

Saudis Cut Production Of Crude Oil

lion to 17.0 million barrels per day in October before the group agreed to cut its quota to 16 million barrels per day, Reuters reported from New York.

Hong Kong Tries to Keep Taxes Low

sales of Crown land leases will henceforth be split, after the cost of

Bill Brown, the area general



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	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chng.
Norton	13055	34 1/4	33 3/4	34	+ 1/4
KC Corp.	9292	33 1/4	32 3/4	33	+ 1/4
McCall	7839	14 1/4	13 3/4	14	+ 1/4
IBM	7638	16 3/4	16 1/4	16 3/4	+ 1/4
Euron	7762	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	+ 1/4
Wishart	6786	31 1/4	31	31 1/4	+ 1/4
Exxon	7762	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	+ 1/4
Firstcap	4935	30 1/4	29 3/4	30 1/4	+ 1/4
NewHrv	6454	34 1/4	33 3/4	34	+ 1/4
Wishart	6786	31 1/4	31	31 1/4	+ 1/4
A&T n	6214	18 1/4	17 3/4	18	+ 1/4
MerLyn	5017	29 1/4	28 3/4	29	+ 1/4
Chmle	5467	35 1/4	34 3/4	35	+ 1/4
Prizor	5345	18 1/4	17 3/4	18	+ 1/4
CD&G	4840	37 1/4	36 3/4	37	+ 1/4
ChlPps	4523	17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/4

Dow Jones Averages					
	Open	High	Low	Last	Change
Indus Trans	1218.4	1223.7	1209.25	1219.08	+ 0.11
Trans	592.11	594.58	594.78	595.96	+ 2.47
Util	142.93	146.49	144.54	145.21	+ 0.56
Comp	461.62	465.72	459.82	462.10	+ 0.52

NYSE Dailies		
	Close	Prev.
Advanced	387	770
Declined	196	133
Unchanged	512	105
Total Issues	892	2024
New Hires	25	52
New Hires	13	9

NYSE index				
	High	Previous Low	Close	Today
Composite	97.62	97.62	97.62	98.24
Industrials	112.99	112.82	112.82	113.58
Transport.	89.35	89.35	89.35	89.35
Utilities	30.23	30.23	30.23	29.93
Finance	97.84	96.45	96.45	95.98

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.			
	Buy	Sales	*Shrt
Nov. 5	135,358	302,479	2,172
Nov. 6	120,238	269,478	2,172
Nov. 7	127,365	248,995	3,172
Nov. 8	140,238	253,728	2,172
Nov. 9	157,141	254,444	810

*included in the sales figures

**Monday's
NYSE
Closing**

Vol. at 2 P.M.	46,626,000
Prev. 3 P.M. vol.	65,626,000
Prev consolidated close	161,017,500

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries			
	Close	Prev.	
Advanced	189	204	
Bedford	318	318	
Unsharsh	244	229	
Total Issues	783	772	
New Highs	12	1	
New Lows	21	4	

Standard & Poor's Index				
	High	Low	Close	Today's P.A.
Industrials	176.41	180.01	180.19	167.59
Transp.	141.3	129.53	129.41	128.26
Utilities	75.94	73.52	73.52	73.54
Finance	75.54	73.29	73.29	73.27
Composite	167.44	162.14	162.48	163.01

NASDAQ Index				
	Week Close	Year Open	Ask	Ask
Composite	247.50	N.A.	247.92	277.11
Industrials	285.44	N.A.	287.14	325.25
Finance	271.84	N.A.	282.67	248.38
Insurance	274.25	N.A.	274.25	274.25
Utilities	238.08	N.A.	238.08	272.99
Software	268.98	N.A.	271.47	197.62
Transp.	238.77	N.A.	238.84	275.02

Dow Jones Bond Averages		
	Prev. Close	Today 2 P.M.
Bonds	71.91	71.80
Utilities	68.97	69.46
Industrials	74.35	74.82

AMEX Most Active					
	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wright's	3539	19	16 1/2	16 1/2	+ 1/2
Franklin	3471	19	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
Karlin	1728	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2
Heizer	1727	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
Dominic	1244	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
Fries	1075	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
Pett-L	1071	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
Lebedev	1069	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
GORMA	826	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
Wamb	826	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2
AT1	827	1	3/4	3/4	- 1/2

[illegible][illegible]

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Trading on Wall Street Is Slow

United Press International
NEW YORK — Share prices on the New York Stock Exchange were drifting at a lower level late Monday on a post-election slump that carried over into a fourth day.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost 9.72 Friday, was down 3.86 to 1,215.11 an hour before closing. The Dow had been down nearly seven points in early afternoon before recovering some of the loss.

Advances led declines, 935-522, among the 1,935 issues traded. The five-hour volume fell about 46.03 million shares from 69.62 million in the same period Friday.

Analysts said the low volume was due to the semi-holiday, with many banks and the Federal Reserve closed for Veterans Day.

While prices in tables on these pages are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for reasons of time this news account is based on information gathered earlier in the day.

Michael Metz of Oppenheimer Co. pointed out that many state offices were closed, curtailing activity in some pension funds.

Mr. Metz said aside from the holiday-like atmosphere, many large institutional investors were on the sidelines due to a lack of conviction about the future of the economy including the trends for interest rates and inflation.

"Until there's some better external visibility, there is no urgency to become more exposed to the market," Mr. Metz said.

The market's erratic behavior last week — up more than 27 points on the Dow Jones industri-

al average in anticipation of the re-election of President Ronald Reagan, then down 25 points in the three days immediately after — may have made some investors nervous about what happens next.

A Standard & Poor's Corp. publication said the stock market is likely to have trouble making gains between now and the end of the year.

"Even a cut in the discount rate by the Federal Reserve will not have any great impact on the market because interest rates probably have run their course," said Arnie Kaufman, editor of *The Outlook*.

The market's year-end performance is usually boosted by increased investment funds from extra dividends, bonuses and the like, as well as a general sense of optimism about the new year, according to the publication.

"While the president's policies may continue to be effective in keeping down inflation and interest rates over the near term, recession worries are spreading," Mr. Kaufman said. Even without a recession, "the outlook for corporate profits next year are, to say the least, uninspiring," he said.

Market watchers recalled that when Mr. Reagan was first elected four years ago, stocks had a rise and fall similar to what happened last week. Four years ago, the week after the election saw a gain of more than 50 points in the Dow index.

On the trading floor, Norton Co. was lower after blocks of 500,000 shares at 36 and 525,000 shares at 35½.

[illegible]

Algeria	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	29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INTERNATIONAL ISSUE
LA REDOUTE 143/8% 1980-1985 FF 125.000.000,-

We inform the bondholders that 8.000 bonds of nominal each FF 5.000,- have been drawn for redemption in the presence of an "Huissier" in Luxembourg on 30. October 1984.
The bonds will be reimbursed at par on 23. December 1984, coupon due on 23. December 1985 attached according to the modalities of payment on the reverse of the bonds.

The numbers of such drawn bonds are the following:

3854 to 9408 and 18.409 to 20.853

*The following bonds previously called for redemption on 23. December 1983
have not yet been presented for payment:*

143 to 158	1997 to 2000	3233 to 3243	3589 to 3590
211 to 214	2974 to 3013	3246 to 3255	3592 to 3593
274 to 275	3032 to 3034	3258 to 3264	3629 to 3631
290	3043 to 3045	3268 to 3269	3689 to 3690
295	3049 to 3050	3311	3732 to 3735
395 to 397	3055 to 3078	3325 to 3326	3741 to 3744
962 to 980	3102 to 3103	3328 to 3359	3759 to 3762
1639 to 1649	3111 to 3113	3366 to 3371	3770 to 3771
1758	3126 to 3151	3435 to 3440	3807 to 3810
1909	3156 to 3165	3455 to 3458	3847
1918 to 1934	3167 to 3189	3461	
1970 to 1973	3200 to 3220	3520 to 3533	
1977 to 1980	3223 to 3224	3585 to 3586	

Amount outstanding after 23. December 1984:
FF 45.000.000,-

THE PRINCIPAL PAYING AGENT
SOCIETE GENERALE
SACIENNE DE BANQUE
LUXEMBOURG BRANCH

17th Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. Pct.	Size	100-High	Low	Stock	Close	Div.	Yld. Pct.
4572	26 1/2	26 1/2	Escon	3.40	7.8	4	7763	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2		
4573	26 1/2	26 1/2	Escon	3.40	7.8	4	7763	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2		
4574	26 1/2	26 1/2	Escon	3.40	7.8	4	7763	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2		
4575	26 1/2	26 1/2	Escon	3.40	7.8	4	7763	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2		
4576	26 1/2	26 1/2	Escon	3.40	7.8	4	7763	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2		
4577	26 1/2	26 1/2	Escon	3.40	7.8	4	7763	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2		
4578	26 1/2	26 1/2	Escon	3.40	7.8	4	7763	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2		
4579	26 1/2	26 1/2	Escon	3.40	7.8	4	7763	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2		
4580	26 1/2	26 1/2	Escon	3.40	7.8	4	7763	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2		
4581	26 1/2	26 1/2	Escon	3.40	7.8	4	7763	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2		
4582	26 1/2	26 1/2	Escon	3.40	7.8	4	7763	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2		
4583	26 1/2	26 1/2	Escon	3.40	7.8	4	7763	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2		
4584	26 1/2	26 1/2	Escon	3.40	7.8	4	7763	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2		
4585	26 1/2	26 1/2	Escon	3.40	7.8	4	7763	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2		
4586	26 1/2	26 1/2	Escon	3.40	7.8	4	7763	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2		
4587	26 1/2	26 1/2	Escon	3.40	7.8	4	7763	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2		
4588	26 1/2	26 1/2	Escon	3.40	7.8	4	7763	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2		
4589	26 1/2	26 1/2	Escon	3.40	7.8	4	7763	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2		
4590	26 1/2	26 1/2	Escon	3.40	7.8	4	7763	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2		
4591	26 1/2	26 1/2	Escon	3.40	7.8	4	7763	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2		
4592	26 1/2	26 1/2	Escon	3.40	7.8	4	7763	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2		
4593	26 1/2	26 1/2	Escon	3.40	7.8	4	7763	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2		
4594	26 1/2	26 1/2	Escon	3.40	7.8	4	7763	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2		
4595	26 1/2	26 1/2	Escon	3.40	7.8	4	7763	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2		
4596	26 1/2	26 1/2	Escon	3.40	7.8	4	7763	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2		
4597	26 1/2	26 1/2	Escon	3.40	7.8	4	7763	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2		
4598	26 1/2	26 1/2	Escon	3.40	7.8	4	7763	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2		
4599	26 1/2	26 1/2	Escon	3.40	7.8	4	7763	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2		
4600	26 1/2	26 1/2	Escon	3.40	7.8	4	7763	43 1/2	42 1/2	43 1/2		

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

High-Tech Firms Hit Hard Times in Canada

By Fred Langan

International Herald Tribune

TORONTO — Canada's high-tech companies are taking a beating. Few are making money, some have been bailed out by governments or private investors and stock prices of technology companies have plummeted.

One Toronto-based analyst puts the blame on a stock market hungry for new high-tech issues. "About 70 high-tech companies went public [in Canada] between 1979 and 1984 and we're just starting to see the door closings now," he said.

Earlier this month, Orcatech Inc. filed a proposal for protection from creditors under the Bankruptcy Act. The company, which makes graphics terminals for computer-aided design and manufacturing, lost 8 million Canadian dollars (\$6.07 million) on sales of 4.7 million dollars for the year ended July 31.

Two of its three founders resigned Friday. Orcatech closed at 12 cents a share on the Toronto Stock Exchange, down from a 1984 high of 8.25 dollars.

Nabu Networks Corp., which distributes home computer software over cable television lines, also is in trouble. The company says its technique is "ahead of its time," but it has not sold.

In September, Nabu laid off 203 of its 238 employees. It lost 5 million dollars in the first half of 1984 and its stock closed Friday at 20 cents a share, down from a high this year of 4.80 dollars.

Other high-technology companies on the ropes include Neima Data Corp., which made a personal computer that looked like an IBM but operated like an Apple, and Sydney Development Corp., a software firm.

Neima's stock has been temporarily delisted and Sydney Development closed at 25 cents Friday, down from a high of 3.50 dollars.

The Toronto technology analyst said money from investors came too easily for these companies. "Capital became cheap," he said. "If it was high-tech, finding money on the stock market was no problem."

The Hyperion — a personal computer similar to the IBM PC and one of the most promising Canadian technological developments — went out of production last month. It means a loss of 48.3 million dollars for the manufacturer, Comten Inc. of Montreal, which has been kept alive by a large cash donation from the Quebec government.

Comten said increased competition and lower prices from competitors ranging from Compaq Computer to American Telephone & Telegraph Co. led to the decision to discontinue the Hyperion. Comten said lower prices for personal computers affected "the viability of medium sized manufacturers."

Comten's stock closed on Friday at 1.40 dollars, down from a high this year of 13 dollars.

The Hyperion was among the first IBM PC lookalikes on the market.

Union members voted Sunday 82.7 percent in favor of accepting the contract, which raises workers' average hourly wage 15 percent to 15.60 Canadian dollars (\$12) by 1987 from 13.08 dollars.

Canadian UAW Backs 3-Year Ford Contract

Reuters

TORONTO — Members of the United Auto Workers union at nine Ford Motor Co. of Canada assembly plants overwhelmingly ratified a three-year contract, the union said Monday.

Union members voted Sunday 82.7 percent in favor of accepting the contract, which raises workers' average hourly wage 15 percent to 15.60 Canadian dollars (\$12) by 1987 from 13.08 dollars.

Lotus Unveils Software For Apple's Macintosh

Reuters

NEW YORK — Lotus Development Corp., announced Monday the introduction of its third major software product, a package designed to run exclusively on Apple Computer Inc.'s Macintosh personal computer.

Lotus, a Massachusetts-based maker of personal-computer software, said the software product is called Jazz and offers five functions, including word processing, work-sheet analysis, database management, business graphics and communications.

STOCK	BID	ASK
De-Vue-Hulbein International Inc.	9%	10%
Civ-Click International Inc.	2%	3%
Quoted as of: Nov. 12, 1984		

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Europe Airlines See Higher Net

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The Association of European Airlines Monday forecast a year-end collective net of \$690 million, up 263 percent from last year's \$190 million. The forecast was based on the airlines' results in the first nine months of this year.

Karl-Heinz Neumüller, the association's secretary-general, said there was strong passenger growth within Europe and across the North Atlantic in September.

The association's members, which include Western Europe's major carriers, in addition to Yugoslavian and Turkish airlines, said revenue-passenger kilometers rose 5.5 percent overall in the first nine months. Revenue-passenger kilometers measure sales from carrying one passenger one kilometer (0.62 mile).

Chrysler Corp. plans to spend \$10 billion during the next five years to modernize its plants and launch new products, said its chairman, Lee A. Iacocca. This compares with \$7.5 billion spent on similar projects since 1978.

EFIM, the Italian state-owned industrial holding group, said it has obtained a loan of 250 million European Currency Units (\$182 million), arranged by Bankers Trust International. The 10-year loan will be repaid in 11 six-month tranches starting in the sixth year. The rate is 1/2 percent above three or six-month Libor for the first year, rising to 3/4 percent above Libor for the second to sixth years and 1/2 percent above from the seventh to 10th years.

Federal Paper Board Co. said it has signed an agreement to purchase from Continental Group Inc. a bleached paperboard mill in Augusta, Georgia, four sawmills, two folding carton plants and two cup and plate plants for about \$260 million in cash plus an additional \$45 million for working capital.

Jaguar PLC, part of BL PLC, the British state automaker, said work at three plants resumed after Friday's vote by the unionized labor force to accept a revised pay offer.

Koppers Australia Pty. Ltd., Australia's largest carbon pitch producer, said it acquired a 51-percent stake in Continental Carbon Australia Pty. Ltd. from Witco Chemical Corp. No financial details were given.

Mitsui & Co. of Japan said it will start retail trading in gold, silver and platinum by telephone early next year to attract more small investors.

Münchener Rückversicherungs-Gesellschaft AG, a West German insurance group, said it expects to hold last year's nine Deutsche mark (3.10) dividend on results for the current year ending June 30, 1985. The company said net last year rose 25 percent to 44 million Deutsche marks from 35 million a year earlier.

Nixdorf Computer AG of West Germany said it won an order to supply 200 branches of the Turkish commercial banking group, Tuerkiye Is Bankasi AS with its 8864 banking network computer and peripherals for a five-year period. Nixdorf declined to give the order's value.

Pabst Brewing Co. said it has received separate proposals from G. Heileman Brewing Co. and S&P Co., a holding company owned by

Paul Kalmanovitz, for any and all shares of Pabst at \$10 a share. Pabst, which is considering the proposals, said, "There is no assurance either proposal will actually result in a tender offer."

Texas Instruments Inc. said it introduced a briefcase-sized portable computer called Pro-lite that can use software developed for the company's other professional computers. Pro-lite features a 12-inch (30-centimeter) liquid crystal display and has up to 768,000 bytes of memory.

Wartsila Yard of Finland, a leading supplier of icebreakers, signed a contract worth 2 billion Finnish marks (\$300 million) with the Soviet Union to build two nuclear-powered icebreakers over the next four or five years. They will be the first atomic powered breakers built by the Helsinki shipyard.

Yugoslav Airlines said it expects to hold last year's nine Deutsche mark (3.10) dividend on results for the current year ending June 30, 1985. The company said net last year rose 25 percent to 44 million Deutsche marks from 35 million a year earlier.

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Hyundai Group Moves Rapidly Into Electronics

By Sam Jameson

Los Angeles Times Service

SEOUL — Three years ago, Hyundai Electronics Industries Inc. was a vision in the mind of Chung Ju Yung, chairman of South Korea's Hyundai business conglomerate.

The Hyundai Group had been involved almost exclusively in construction and heavy industry until then.

Now, the company that Mr. Chung incorporated in February, 1983 has started manufacturing. By 1987, the company will have invested \$300 million in manufacturing facilities, 60 percent to 70 percent of it in semiconductors, according to Lee Jong Woon, the company's director of planning and coordination. Sales of \$30 million are forecast for this year.

Mr. Chung presides over an empire of 31 companies that he began building in 1947. He is thought to be the richest man in South Korea. This year, the group's total annual sales are expected to exceed \$10 billion. Its outstanding loans amounted to \$5.5 billion last March 31.

Mr. Chung has set up Hyundai Electronics America in Santa Clara, California. This unit has produced the circuitry design to begin making 16,000-character static random access memory semiconductors, 128-K read-only memory chips and programmable read-only semiconductors in South Korea.

Hyundai Electronics, which now has 2,000 employees, began making the Santa Clara-designed products this month as well as five-inch wafers at its newly completed Echon plant southwest of Seoul.

The company will produce 200,000 wafers next year — the first large-scale wafer operation in South Korea, where semiconductor production to date has been concentrated in packaging.

Hyundai Electronics has also set up divisions to develop and manufacture electronics systems, information systems and space equipment.

Unlike South Korea's three other electronics giants, Samsung Electronics Parts Co., Gold Star Electric Co. and Daewoo Electronics Co., Hyundai has decided to stay out of consumer products, such as color television and videocassette recorders, "for the time being," Mr. Lee said.

"Instead of focusing on home appliances, we're going to concentrate on industrial electronics," he added.

As part of that strategy, Hyundai has courted International Business Machines Corp. In March, 1983, Hyundai Electronics agreed to serve as IBM's agent to sell electric typewriters and personal computers in South Korea. But Hyundai sold very few IBM typewriters and not a single IBM Personal Computer. The Ministry of Trade and Industry "wouldn't let us import even one IBM Personal Computer," Mr. Lee said.

The company's next goal is to come up with its own, more powerful, 32-bit computer.

Hyundai still wants to manufacture the IBM 5550, to add to its smaller model in the domestic market, Mr. Lee said. Exports of personal computers, he said, will come "after gaining experience in South Korea."

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Eurodollars Lure Banks

(Continued from Page 11)

the same yield change on, say, a seven-year Treasury note is equivalent to a price move of \$45 per \$1,000 of face value.

Still another reason for the trading shifts has been the increasing internationalization of markets.

The recent linkages of the Chicago Mercantile and Singapore International Monetary exchanges and of the Chicago Board and London International Financial Futures exchanges have quickened the global reaction to market events.

For example, while the votes of last Tuesday's U.S. election were being counted here, futures traders in Singapore and London were busy casting "ballots" in their markets.

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Zanussi Is Key to Electrolux Growth

(Continued from Page 11)

have yet to agree. Electrolux also wants government and union cooperation in disposing of unwanted Zanussi assets and regrouping others, and protection from liability for certain Zanussi asset transfers in the 1970s that Electrolux fears may result in litigation.

"We have to be sure of the size of the skeletons in the closet," said Leif Johansson, 36, head of Electrolux's largest appliance division and the man here who would be responsible for making the acquisition work. "It remains to be seen whether we make the deal."

So far, according to industry analysts such as Ian Jacobsson, who follows the company for Savory Millin & Co., a London brokerage house, Electrolux's record with more than 100 acquisitions since 1967 is good. Sales increased 20 times and return on equity averaged 15 percent throughout the 1970s.

"Their policy has been to go after market share, sometimes at high cost," Mr. Jacobsson said.

The buying spree began when the late Marcus Wallenberg, whose empire included influential or controlling investments in most of Sweden's major companies, drafted Hans Werthen from L.M. Ericsson, a telecommunications company, to become president. Mr. Werthen, 65, who is now chairman, soon formed a close working relationship with Gosta Bystedt, 55, today group chief executive, and Anders Scharp, 50, now president. Their task was to expand a company relying almost entirely on vacuum cleaner sales.

Their basic acquisition formula is not original. Electrolux generally buys something that relates to existing business. It disposes of what is extraneous or, as in the case of

the chainsaw company that came with the Swedish appliance maker Husqvarna in 1978, it makes other acquisitions and investments to build up the acquisition. Most important, Electrolux moves quickly to eliminate operations that overlap or conflict.

The two notable departures from the strategy of buying familiar businesses were the 1973 acquisition of Facit AB, a Swedish office equipment and electronics maker, and the 1980 purchase of Gränges AB, a manufacturing, power generation and mining company.

Both were in financial trouble. Facit was turned around, but most of its operations were sold last year to L.M. Ericsson. Granges has been shorn of most of its money-losing divisions and Electrolux says it has no plans to sell the company.

"They will swear until they are black and blue that Granges fits, but it has no consumer side and just doesn't look like it belongs," Brian Knox, an analyst at Grieson Grant & Co. in London, said of Electrolux.

The borrowing to buy Granges, combined with the worldwide economic downturn and the impact of rising interest rates on swollen inventories, pushed Electrolux into a sobering three-year decline in profits as a percentage of sales. Asset sales and restructuring paid off in a sharp rebound that began last year.

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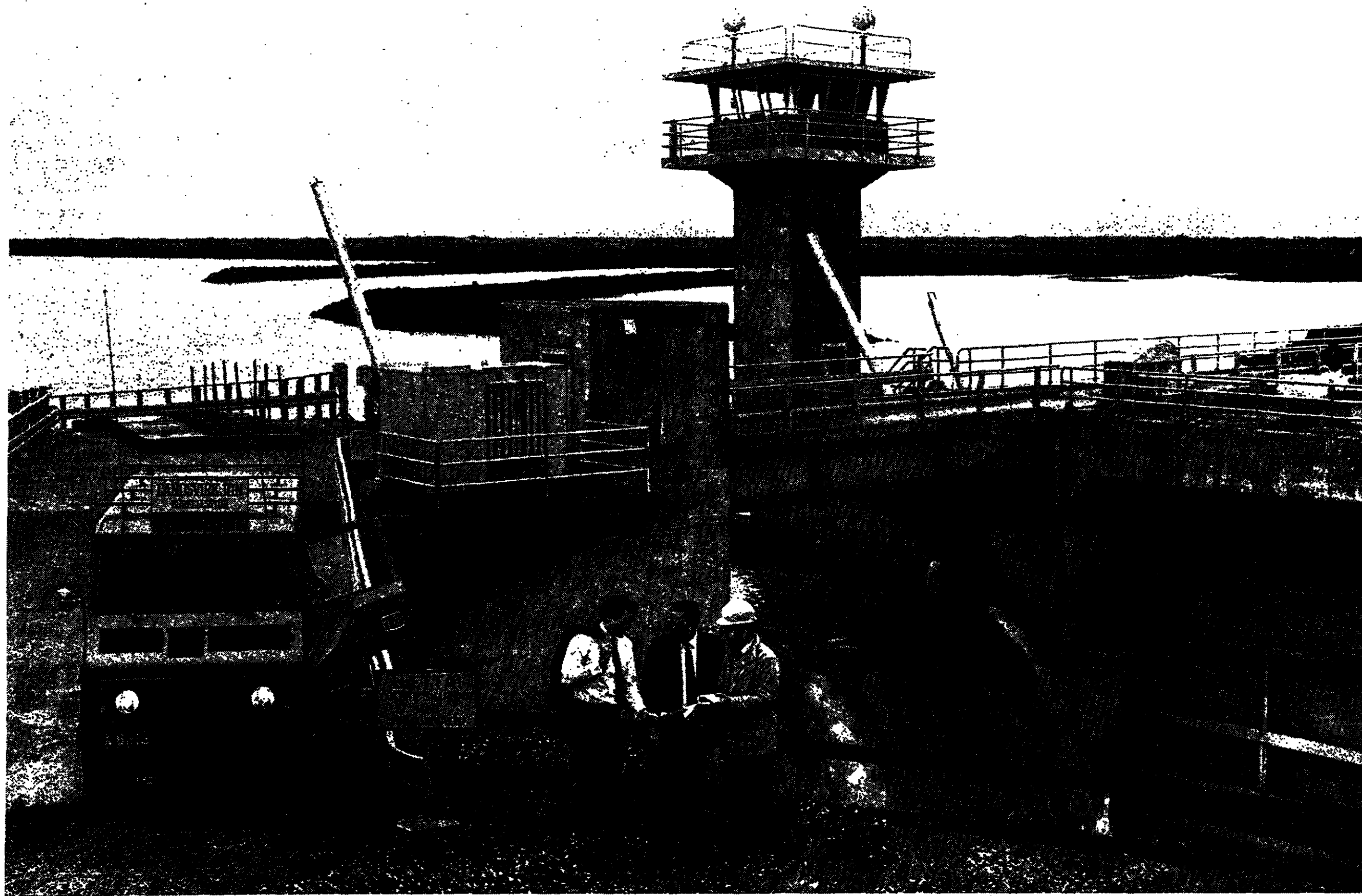


On January 1st, 1985 a new name goes up over the door of many bank buildings throughout Africa, Asia and the Middle East.

On that day, The Standard Bank and The Chartered Bank formally adopt the name of their parent group—Standard Chartered.

The new name over the door simply underlines the fact that Standard Chartered gives you immediate access to one of the largest integrated branch networks in the world—over 2,000 branches, in more than 6

Why sponsors of major projects retain The Morgan Bank as export-import finance advisor



Shown at one of Iceland's remote hydroelectric stations are, from left, David Wheeler of Morgan's London office; George Cashman, New York-based head of the bank's Multisource Export Finance group; and Ingvar Björnsson, senior engineer with Landsvirkjun.

Most of the world's major projects, from giant energy plants to mass transit systems, require large amounts of equipment, materials, and engineering and construction services from sources around the world.

Arranging for the best possible financing of these goods and services—which can come from competing sources—is vital to a project's success. That's where help from an experienced export-import financial advisor can make the difference.

The Morgan Bank has a long history of successfully negotiating financing for projects worldwide. Whether serving a government, government agency, or corporation, we deal knowledgeably with suppliers, their banks, and official export credit agencies so that sponsors will obtain the lowest interest rates, the longest repayment periods, and the best terms and conditions.

When a client retains Morgan's Multisource

Export Finance Group as financial advisor, here are some of the assignments we take on.

- ☐ We assist in the preparation of the financial section of the bid documents.
- ☐ We analyze all bids in all currencies and reduce them to a common currency for comparability.
- ☐ We use a proven computer model to calculate present values and internal rates of return relative to contract prices, interest rates, currency alternatives, grace periods, repayment periods, and fees.
- ☐ We help design and conduct a negotiated bid process.
- ☐ We advise on structuring currency swaps, interest rate swaps, long-dated forward exchange contracts, currency options, and delayed rate setting alternatives to minimize risk and reduce all-in borrowing costs.
- ☐ We help negotiate loan documentation to achieve simplicity and commonality when

there are lenders from different countries.

☐ We help implement the client's financial plan by setting up disbursement procedures, letters of credit, and money transfer arrangements so that all funds are received and disbursed in a timely fashion.

Landsvirkjun, Iceland's national power company, retained Morgan to advise on the electro-mechanical works of its \$120 million Blanda hydroelectric power project—with over 100 separate bidders. Others that have appointed us recently include an Asian country's mass transit system, a national airline in Europe, a multinational petroleum company, a U.S. city's transportation authority.

To discuss how we can help you on a major project, talk to the Morgan banker who calls on you, or George D. Cashman, Vice President, Multisource Export Finance, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company, 23 Wall Street, New York, NY 10015.

Member FDIC

The Morgan Bank

Nov. 12**NASDAQ National Market Prices**[illegible]

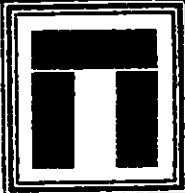
Denmark Is Expected To Prepay Loan by '8

LONDON — Denmark is expected to prepay by the end of this year a \$250-million loan arranged in 1981 now that efforts to renegotiate the credit appear to have failed, banking sources said Monday.

The sources said that Mitsubishi Bank Ltd., had asked bankers about refining the terms to a level below ¾ percent above Libor but the response was negative.

EC Files for U.S. Offering

BRUSSELS — The European Community has filed a registration statement with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission for a planned 150 million European Currency Unit, 12-year bond issue to be floated on the U.S. market later this year, a spokesman said Monday.



NEW ISSUE

All of these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

November, 1984

U.S.\$500,000,000



New Zealand

Adjustable Rate Extendible Notes, Series A

The Notes will be repayable on February 5, 1985, or, if the date for repayment is extended to a Subsequent Repayment Date, on such Subsequent Repayment Date. Each Subsequent Repayment Date must be a date three, six or nine months or one through nine years following February 5, 1985 or the last Subsequent Repayment Date, as the case may be, and prior to November 1, 1994.

The annual interest rate on the Notes through February 5, 1985 will be subject to weekly adjustment on the calendar day following each auction of 91-day Treasury bills, and will be equal to 50 basis points above the 91-day Treasury bill auction rate (expressed on a bond equivalent basis). Thereafter, the interest rate on the Notes for each Extension Period will be designated by New Zealand.

Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Incorporated

The First Boston Corporation
Merrill Lynch Capital Markets

Goldman, Sachs & Co.
Morgan Stanley & Co.
Incorporated

Lehman Brothers
Shearson Lehman/American Express Inc.

Salomon Brothers Inc

**Daily
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SPORTS

NFL's Oilers End Skid by Defeating Chiefs, 17-16

United Press International
KANSAS CITY, Missouri — The Houston Oilers ended the longest losing streak in National Football League history here Sunday by winning their first game of the season, a 17-16 verdict over the Kansas City Chiefs.

Quarterback Warren Moon dove

for a touchdown and passed

2 yards to Jamie Williams for

the 100th yard of the Oilers' first

winning points with under six minutes

to play. Schonert took over

when Ken Anderson bruised his

shoulder on a third-quarter sack. It

was the fourth straight time the

Steelers have knocked Anderson

out of a game.

49ers 41, Browns 7

In Cleveland, Roger Craig ran

for two touchdowns and Freddie

Solomon caught two scoring passes

from Joe Montana to highlight San

Francisco's 41-7 rout of the

Browns.

Rams 29, Bears 13

In Anaheim, California, Eric

Dickerson rushed for 149 yards

and two touchdowns in leading the

Los Angeles Rams past Chicago,

29-13. Dickerson topped his league-

leading rushing-yardage total to

1,309.

Dolphins 24, Eagles 23

In Miami, Doug Betters blocked

an extra-point attempt with 1:52

left to play, preserving the Dol-

phins' 24-23 victory over Philadel-

phia and keeping Miami unbeaten

at 11-0. The Dolphins had recovered

from a 14-0 deficit to take a

24-17 lead into the final two minutes,

but quarterback Ron Jaworski fired a

38-yard TD pass to

Melvin Hoover to bring the Eagles

to within a point.

Cowboys 24, Cardinals 17

In St. Louis, Gary Hogeboom

threw a 26-yard touchdown pass to

the Ron Springs midway through the

final period to break a 17-17 tie and

lift Dallas past the mistake-prone

Cardinals, 24-17.

Redskins 28, Lions 14

In Washington, filling in for the

injured John Riggins, Otis Womley

scored the first three rushing touch-

downs of his NFL career and Keith

Griffin added 114 yards on the

ground as the Redskins dispatched

Detroit, 28-14.

Broncos 16, Chargers 13

Sammy Winder's 1-yard play

with 38 seconds left capped a 77-

yard drive that lifted Denver to a

16-13 victory over the Chargers.

After Winder's TD, the passing of

quarterback Dan Fouts took the

Chargers from their 20-yard line to

the Denver 27, but Ron Benirschke

was wide to the left on a 46-yard

field goal attempt with two seconds

to play.

Winnipeg and Hamilton in Grey Cup



Defensive end Doug Betters (75) blocked Paul McFadden's extra-point attempt with 1:52 left to play Sunday, and Miami remained undefeated with a 24-23 victory over Philadelphia.

Winnipeg and Hamilton in Grey Cup

United Press International
VANCOUVER, British Columbia — Quarterback Tom Clements threw three touchdown passes Sunday as the Winnipeg Blue Bombers advanced to the Canadian Football League championship game for the first time in 19 years with a 31-14

victory over the British Columbia

Lions. The Western Division titans

will meet Hamilton in next Sun-

day's Grey Cup game, the Tiger-

Cats defeated Toronto Sunday in

the Eastern Division final.

In their last title-game appearance,

in 1965, the Blue Bombers lost

to Hamilton, 22-16.

Clements, who threw 29 touch-

down passes during the regular

season, left the game with a rib injury

midway through the third quarter

with Winnipeg leading, 24-7, on

second-period scoring strikes of 6

and 18 yards to James Murphy and

Jeff Boyd, respectively, and a 40-

yarder to Murphy in the third quar-

ter.

A tenacious Winnipeg defense

shut down the passing of quarter-

back Tom Clements, who was inter-

cepted twice by linebacker Frank

Robinson and twice by cornerback

Donovan Rose. The Lions' lone

touchdown came on a nine-yard

Cowan-to-Ned Armour pass in the

third period. Controlling the ball

through the running of Willard

Reaves, the Blue Bombers finished

in place in the West by two points

over Winnipeg.

In Toronto, Dieter Brock fired a

28-yard touchdown pass to Ron

Johnson at 8:29 of the first over-

time Sunday to power Hamilton to

a 14-13 triumph over the defending

champion Toronto Argonauts in

the Eastern final. The Argonauts

missed an opportunity to win on

the final play of regulation when

punter Hank Ilesic's attempt at a

single from the 41 fell a yard short

of the goal line, leaving the score

at 8-8.

With Toronto holding a 9-8 over-

time lead, Brock connected with

Johnson on a rainbow pass over

cornerback Lamont Meacham, giv-

ing the Tiger-Cats their first lead of

the day. Toronto, which has repre-

sented the East in the last two Grey

Cup games, came back on a single

and a 40-yard field goal by Ilesic to

narrow the score to 14-13.

Bernie Ruoff played a key part in

the Tiger-Cat victory by kicking two

field goals — one of them a 56-

yarder — and two singles.

Neither of the Argonaut quarter-

backs, Conrod Holloway and

Joe Barnes, could generate much

offense: Toronto's only touchdown

came on a two-yard run by Lester

Brown. Ilesic, who missed several

field goal attempts and was in sub-

par punting form, kicked one field

goal, three singles and a conver-

sion.

Hamilton cornerback Felix

Wright had four interceptions,

equaling the regular-season single-

game record held by several players

and one shy of the post-season

mark set by Winnipeg's Bud Grant

against Saskatchewan in the 1953

Western final.

Patriots 38, Bills 10

In Foxboro, Massachusetts,

Tony Collins scored twice on 1-

yard bursts and Tony Eason threw

for three touchdowns to lead New

England's 38-10 rout of Buffalo.

The winners' defense registered

eight sacks and three interceptions.

Buffalo (0-11) is the league's only

team without a victory in 1984.

Colts 9, Jets 5

In East Rutherford, New Jersey,

Raul Allegre's three field goals lifted

the Colts to a 9-5 victory over the

New York Jets in a steady

downpour.

Saints 17, Falcons 13

In Atlanta, Richard Todd threw

scoring passes of 36 and 17 yards to

Hoby Brenner to lift New Orleans

to a 17-13 verdict over the Falcons.

The combination's second touch-

down hookup capped an 87-yard

drive with 12:11 left in the game

and erased Atlanta's 13-10 lead.

Bengals 22, Steelers 20

In Cincinnati, Larry Kinnear

ran 3 yards for a touchdown with

35 seconds remaining as Cincinnati

rallied past Pittsburgh, 22-20.

Backup quarterback Turk Schonert

guided the Bengals 49 yards to the

end zone with 1:11 left.

But Walton's Achilles' heel —

almost literally — was his left foot.

winning points with under six minutes

to play. Schonert took over

when Ken Anderson bruised his

shoulder on a third-quarter sack. It

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ART BUCHWALD

Cleaning the Office

WASHINGTON—They were cleaning out the 1984 campaign headquarters of Senator Jesse G. Gungl on the other day.

One volunteer went to the closet and yelled, "What should I do with all these political promises the senator made?"

"Dump them in the ashcan," the campaign manager said. "The senator never likes to keep campaign promises he's made."

"Why don't we put them in storage in case he runs again in six years?"

"We'll need space then for new promises. Be sure to shred the old ones before you throw them in the trash. It could be very embarrassing if they got into the wrong hands."

Another volunteer opened a large metal file. "How about this drawer on the 'Great Issues Facing the American People Today'?"

"Throw everything in the incinerator. The senator doesn't have to deal with the issues any more."

"What about all this confidential information on the personal life of his opponent, Marvin Dittler?"

"We better save it in case Dittler is dumb enough to run for political office again. It cost us a bundle."

A staff worker was going through a large cardboard box. "Do we want to keep these below-the-belt TV commercials that we

used to smear Dittler in the final weeks of the campaign?"

"Good heavens, no. Get rid of them in case Dittler sues us for slander."

"How about the ones that weren't dirty?"

"I don't know we had any TV commercials that weren't dirty."

"We made two just in case the senator decided to take the high road. But we never used them."

"I told his aides it was a waste of money to make them in the first place. The senator has never taken the high road in his life."

"Do we want to save this black-list of all the people who gave fundraising parties for Dittler?"

"You bet your life we do. The senator never forgets his enemies."

"How about these computer printouts of the Great American who sent us money to keep the country from going Communist?"

"Don't throw those away. We need the list for another mailing to raise more money for the senator's One Nation Under God Political Action Committee."

"Here are some large checks that were never cashed."

"They weren't supposed to be cashed until after the election. Give them to me and I'll put them in the senator's safe."

"It isn't the senator's briefcase, is it?"

"Cripes, I thought he had destroyed it after the debate. Put it in the fire with the list of all the people the senator promised federal jobs to if he got elected."

A secretary said, "We have an awful lot of bumper stickers left over."

"What do they say?"

"'Honk If You Think Dittler's a Homosexual.'"

"Let's send them over to Dittler's campaign headquarters to show his people there are no hard feelings, now that the campaign is over."

"Should we keep this debate briefing book?"

"Sure. The senator might want to use it again when he goes on 'Meet the Press.'"

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The Whole Earth Meets the Future

By Glenn Collins

SAUSALITO, California—The gale forced sheets of cold rain against the houseboats moored at E Dock in Waldo Point Harbor and set them swaying. A smile lit up Stewart Brand's wayward face as he turned his attention to the water music on the decks of his tugboat, the Mirene. "I like to be aware of the weather," he said.

He was in the galley, tying low for a while, gathering strength for the imminent 11-city tour to promote his new book, "The Whole Earth Software Catalog." That's the volume for which he received a much-publicized advance of \$1.3 million. An oversize paperback, at \$17.50 a copy, it offers shoppers a guided tour through the software and hardware cluttering the wide aisles of the great American computer supermarket.

It is time for Stewart Brand to be visible again, for strangers on nearly famous talk shows in non-descript cities to ask him eager questions about the future, about cultural change and about what ever happened to the '60s any way.

"I'm tired of the 'there-he-is-again' story," said Brand, 45, who consolidated his status as a Hawkeye for trend-watchers during the appearance of 16 editions of his "Whole Earth Catalog," which has sold 2.5 million copies since 1968 when he won him a National Book Award.

He continued: "It's 'Oh look, he's back again among us.' Or 'Oh look, those enduring wrinkles are old tracks now.' Or 'Oh look, he's still on his horse.' Or 'Oh look, he's still got the brass ring.'"

It is a time of equanimity for Stewart Brand. "I was always expecting to be in prison, or sick, or dead — and I'm not," said the man whose portrait as a '60s counterculture outlaw and gentle provocateur was painted by the writer Tom Wolfe in his best-selling book, "The Electric Kool-Aid Acid Test."

"I'm shockingly happy," Brand said. "I have more than my share. I've got Patty, I've got the tugboat, and I've got the business out of the woods."

About Patty: She's 32-year-old Patricia Phelan, his second wife, and they have been married for a bit over a year. She is director of the Planetary Health Resource Center, a San Francisco medical library that helps people learn about their afflictions.

About the tugboat: It's a 72-year-old "log tug," that once plied the rivers of Oregon. "Patty and I bought it for \$8,000," Brand said, "and it's taken three years to restore it." So far, it's cost them \$180,000.

The renovation proceeded according to the theoretical principles of Christopher Alexander, the architect whose insights have animated Brand's publications. The Mirene has solar roof panels and an exterior ladder that must be dared in all weather to reach the pilot house.

About saving the business: The CoEvolution Quarterly, the highly praised 10-year-old magazine put out by Brand and his idiosyncratic staff of collaborators, was "doing a slow slide to oblivion," he said. The decision to do the software catalog was a gamble. "My company basically was riding on it," he said.

He was "scared to death and nervous" by the prospect of trying to "surround the subject while



Stewart Brand and his wife, Patty Phelan, in front of their renovated tugboat.

the market was exploding," he said. "It was like trying to swallow a hand grenade."

The catalog has received some rave reviews thus far although the advance word-of-mouth had been ominous.

"There were two big rumors about the book," said Brand. "One, that it was terrible, and two, that it was terribly late. The rumor was: No way these unconstructed hippies could possibly surround and contain this impossible body of material — but we did it, and it froze the competition."

Brand, who was once a biologist, finds the form and function of computers reminiscent of biological processes. He believes the machines are a liberating force, empowering a new generation of information adepts. He also worries that computers' impact must be monitored, but that those who ordinarily do the monitoring are the liberal critics have Kaypros. They don't greet computers with the howls of protest that greet recombinant DNA research.

In previous years, Brand found fulfillment in sports like parachuting and hang-gliding, but has

discontinued them, he said, "because they could break your bones." The bones are sturdy enough. His six-foot frame is that of the Oregon lumberjack he once was, and his direct blue eyes, when they aren't alight with a sense of wonder, have the focus of a linebacker who means to bring you down. Brand is a very serious man who laughs easily.

"I was a hippie artist for six years," he said. "I'm a business artist now, but I'm still a hippie artist."

The inner dialogue over materialism, he said, continues for him and for many others whose ideology took root in the '60s culture. "It's as if there's an angel and a devil on their shoulders," he explained. "One is saying 'Go get stoned,' and the other is saying 'Double your income.'"

He paused in thought, this man who gave away \$20,000 in \$100 bills at a party in 1971 to share the profits from "The Last Whole Earth Catalog." The slogan carried by the book's Phoenix-like next edition cautioned: "Stay hungry. Stay foolish."

"I'm not particularly hungry," he said, the blue eyes scouting something a good way from E Dock. "But we can find a way to get hungry again."

PEOPLE

French Literary Award

Marguerite Duras has crowned a 40-year career as a novelist, scriptwriter and playwright by winning the Prix Goncourt. France's top literary award, Duras, 70, was awarded the prize for her latest novel "L'Amant" (The Lover), a best-seller in France.

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